

# Antiquities Advisory Board Committee

October 27, 2023



# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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## AGENDA ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #114

The National Museum of the Pacific War  
Admiral Nimitz Historic Ballroom  
340 E. Main Street  
Fredericksburg, TX 78624  
October 27, 2023  
8:30 A.M.

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*This meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board has been properly posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code. The members may discuss and/or take action on any of the items listed in the agenda.*

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1. **Call to Order – Chairman Bruseth**
  - A. Board Introductions
  - B. Establish a Quorum
  - C. Recognize and/or excuse absences
2. **Consider approval of Minutes – Bruseth**  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting # 113, July 21, 2023
3. **State Antiquities Landmark Nominations:**
  - A. Consider approval of State Antiquities Landmark Nomination for Nighthawk Bison Jump sites 41BI564 & 41BI565, Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County - Jones
4. **Second Permit Extensions - Jones**
  - A. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #5349, Slaughter Creek Greenbelt Survey, Austin, Travis County, for principal investigator Christopher Ringstaff (Item 7.6.A) – Jones
  - B. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #6523, Staged Data Recovery Investigations at the Three Toad Site (41HS973) (CSJ 0843-02-012), Harrison County, for principal investigator Waldo Troell (Item 7.6.B) – Jones
  - C. Discussion and possible action on the proposed 5-year second extension for Archeology Permit #6688, The Shores Golf Course at Lake Ray Hubbard Site 41RW2, Rockwall County, for principal investigator Catrina Banks Whitley (Item 7.6.C) – Jones
5. **Reports – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects – Jones & Brummett**

*(\*The Texas Historical Commission will convene and meet concurrently with the AAB for the presentation noted below)*
6. **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with Phase 5 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2) – Jones**
7. **Discussion and possible action regarding an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Permit #1206 related to hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.3) – Brummett**
8. **Adjournment**

*NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT PUBLIC MEETINGS: Persons with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who may need auxiliary aids or services such as interpreters for persons who are deaf or hearing impaired, readers, large print or Braille, are requested to contact Paige Neumann at (512) 463-5768 at least four (4) business days prior to the meeting so that appropriate arrangements can be made.*

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD

MEMBERS

4/28/2023

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**TAS Representative**

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**Historian**

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## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### MINUTES ANTIQUITIES ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #113

Saint George Hall  
113 E. El Paso  
Marfa, TX 79843  
July 21, 2023  
8:30 a.m.

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*Note: For the full text of action items, please contact the Texas Historical Commission at P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711 or call 512.463.6100.*

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#### 1. Call to Order

The meeting of the Antiquities Advisory Board (AAB) was called to order by Chair Commissioner James Bruseth at 8:30 am on July 21, 2023. He announced that the meeting had been posted with the Secretary of State's Office according to the provisions of the Texas Open Meeting Act, Chapter 551, Texas Government Code.

#### A. Board Introductions

AAB Member present included:

Commissioner James Bruseth

Commissioner Laurie Limbacher

AAB Member Norman Alston

AAB Member Todd Ahlman (Virtual)

AAB Member Doug Boyd (Virtual)

AAB Member Bob Ward (Virtual)

AAB Member Niki Hise (Virtual)

AAB Member Rick Lewis (Virtual)

AAB Members Absent:

Commissioner Lilia Garcia

AAB Member Joaquin Rivaya-Martinez

#### B. Establish a Quorum

Chairman Bruseth reported a quorum was present and the meeting was opened.

#### C. Recognize and/or excuse absences

Limbacher moved to excuse the absences; the motion passed unanimously.

#### 2. Consider approval of Minutes

Bruseth moved to approve the Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting Minutes #111, February 1, 2023, and #112, April 28, 2023; motion passed unanimously.

### **3. Second Permit Extensions**

A. Jones reminded the AAB that this second 3-year permit extension for Archeology Permit #7937, the Valley Crossing Pipeline Project, Nueces, Liberty, Willacy, and Cameron Counties, had been brought before them at the previous quarterly meeting, during which the Principal Investigator Janice McLean had traveled to Austin from Kansas to present her case. Due to a lack of quorum, no action could be taken at the time, and the item was brought back to the AAB for approval.

Doug Boyd moved to approve the second extension, Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

B. Jones reviewed for the AAB the request for a second 10-year extension for Archeology Permit #7764, US69/Toll 49 Staged Data Recovery at 41SM476, Smith County by Jonathan Jarvis, principal investigator with Hicks & Company. Jarvis then addressed the AAB, explaining that the 10-year second extension would be necessary to complete the final analysis, write-up, and curation of this data recovery project.

Laurie Limbacher moved to approve the second extension, Doug Boyd seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

### **4. Reports – Division Reports/Presentations on recent and current permitted projects**

Jones presented on the 154 archeology permits issued by the Archeology Division during the last quarter. Architecture Division Director Elizabeth Brummett presented the 25 permits issued by the Architecture Division during the past quarter.

*The Texas Historical Commission convened and met concurrently with the AAB for the presentation noted below.*

### **5. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological excavations associated with the Long Barrack emergency drainage system project at the Alamo (41BX6), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2)**

Jones summarized the Alamo Trust's archeological permit application to conduct data recovery excavations in the courtyard outside the walls of the Long Barrack at the Alamo. This work is being undertaken to develop a subsurface drainage system to ensure that water does not infiltrate the Long Barrack structure. Recent rains have caused substantial pooling inside the building. The principal investigator Dr. Tiffany Lindley is proposing to excavate up to 37 2 X 1.5 meter contiguous units. This area has not been well studied archeologically, and in addition to providing protection from water intrusion, the project has the potential to provide important new information on the use of the space and recover thousands of artifacts from throughout the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Alamo complex. Jones noted that the staff support the issuance of the permit.

Doug Boyd moved to approve the issuance of an archeology permit for excavations associated with the Long Barrack emergency drainage system, Bob Ward seconded, and motion passed unanimously.

### **6. Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.3)**

Jones summarized a second archeology permit from the Alamo Trust and the City of San Antonio for monitoring and survey for improvements to Valero Plaza, Alamo, and East Crockett streets south of the Alamo south gate and lunette. The proposed work will comprise rerouting utility lines, tree planting and landscaping, the installation of a subterranean cistern, installation of a pavilion and shade structure, and the placement of various light poles and signs. Ground disturbances are anticipated to range from 48 inches below current grade tree pit excavation to 20 feet below current grade for installation of the subterranean cistern. Jones noted that the types of activities being carried out are typical of previous permits approved by the AAB and the Commission, and that previous work has demonstrated that archeological deposits in these areas have been heavily impacted by previous infrastructure improvements and development of the area. Jones stated that staff support the permit application.

Laurie Limbacher moved to approve the permit application for archeological investigations associated with Phase 2 of the Alamo Plan, Doug Boyd seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

**7. Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permits at the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.4) – Brummett**

- A. Brummett provided background and summarized the application for Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall. Brummett described that while Alamo Hall was not listed as contributing to the Alamo National Register nomination on account of its age at the time of designation, it has been treated as a historic resource, with modifications reviewed and permitted. She noted that Architecture staff had been working with Alamo Trust staff to ensure that the additions to the building meet the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, but none of the current plans fully met the standards. Staff concerns included the level of demolition planned for Alamo Hall and a proposed second story to the new addition. To this end, staff presented the AAB with a series of design options for consideration. These included different setbacks for the front wall of the second-story addition from the façade of Alamo Hall (7 ½' in Options A1 and B and 23 ½' in Options C1 and C2) and façade treatments for the second-story addition (concrete panel cladding in Options A1, B, and C2 and limestone in Option C1).

Following discussion, Rick Lewis moved to send forward a recommendation to the Commission to authorize the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1237 for construction of the Texas Cavalier Education Center, Alamo Hall, the Alamo, San Antonio, Bexar County, in keeping with design Option C2 and including retention of the interior columns and floor slab. Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the motion passed with a single vote in opposition by Norman Alston.

- B. Brummett next summarized the application for Permit # 1238 for construction of an emergency drainage system to prevent water intrusion in the Long Barrack. The project will involve installation of sub-surface drainage, exposing and repairing any wall damage, roof drainage redesign, and removal of adjoining flower beds. Noting that this was a companion to the previously approved archeology excavation permit, Brummett presented the staff recommendation to approve the permit, including a provision to amend the permit in the future as necessary to address sub-grade conditions.

Norman Alston moved to recommend approval of the permit by the Commission, Laurie

Limbacher seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

- C. Brummett then presented Permit #1239 for installation of final landscaping at Plaza de Valero, within the area of the project that is within the Alamo State Antiquities Landmark boundaries. Proposed work includes installation of final paving at the Mission Gate, Lunette, and surrounding plaza and tree relocation and removal. Additional work will occur outside the SAL boundary that is not subject to this permit but has been subject to previous archeology permits, and the overall project has been approved by the City of San Antonio with a certificate of appropriateness.

Doug Boyd moved to recommend approval of Permit #1239 by the Commission, Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

**8. Discussion and possible action regarding an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1189 related to foundation excavation units at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County (Item 3.5)**

Finally, Brummett presented the amendment to Permit #1189 to allow for the excavation of five additional 4X4 foot units to approximately 15 feet in depth. Noting there were no historic finishes in these areas, staff supports the amendment.

Norman Alston moved to recommend approval of the amendment to Permit #1189, Laurie Limbacher seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

**9. Adjournment**

The AAB adjourned at 11:19 am.



**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

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**Item 3**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board #114  
October 27, 2023

**Consider approval of State Antiquities Landmark Nominations for two prehistoric archeological sites – 41BI564 & 41BI565 - located in Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County**

**Background**

The following publicly owned antiquities site resources were nominated for designation to State Antiquities Landmark status. Proper notice has been given to Texas Parks and Wildlife, the land-owning organization of the proposed nominated sites of the State Antiquities Landmark designation process. Three motions are presented below.

Item	Site	County
A.	41BI564, Caprock Canyons State Park	Briscoe County
B.	41BI565, Caprock Canyons State Park	Briscoe County

**Suggested Motion A:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission the approval of SAL nominations for 41BI564 & 41BI565, Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County, owned by Texas Parks and Wildlife.

**Suggested Motion B:**

Move that the Board send forward and recommend to the Commission to not approve SAL nominations for 41BI564 & 41BI565, Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County, owned by Texas Parks and Wildlife.

**Suggested Motion C:**

Move that the board report to the Commission that the SAL nominations for 41BI564 & 41BI565, Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County, owned by Texas Parks and Wildlife., are incomplete. The AAB is therefore unable to determine whether or not the subject properties are eligible for designation as SALs and recommend that the nominations be returned to the nominators.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

1. Property Name

Name of Property or Archeological Site/Trinomial Nighthawk Bison Jump (41BI564/41BI565)
Address 850 State Park Rd.
City Quitaque County Briscoe Zip 79255

2. Ownership (check all that apply)

Public

- Nomination prepared by property owner
Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner)
Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

Private

- Nomination prepared by property owner
Nomination prepared by third party (indicate relationship to owner)
Nomination prepared by Texas Historical Commission

3. Property Type & Significance (check all that apply)

Archeological

- Historic
Prehistoric

Criteria for Archeological Sites (check all that apply)

- The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;
The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

Shipwreck

Criterion for Shipwrecks:

- The shipwreck is located on land owned or controlled by the State of Texas or one of its political subdivisions; the shipwreck is pre-twentieth century or is otherwise historically significant and is 50 years old or older in age; the remains consist of a shipwreck sunken, abandoned, or a wreck of the sea, or are represented by the ship's remains and/or contents or related embedded treasure.

Cache / Collection

Criteria for Caches / Collections (check all that apply)

- The cache or collection was assembled with public funds or taken from public lands;
The preservation of materials is adequate to allow the application of standard archeological or conservation techniques;
The cache or collection is of research value, thereby contributing to scientific knowledge; or
The cache or collection is of historic value or contributes to a theme.

- Buildings, structures, objects, districts, and non-archeological sites** (check all that apply)
  - Building (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
    - Individually listed
    - Contributes to significance of a listed district
  - Structure (must be listed in National Register of Historic Places)
    - Individually listed
    - Contributes to significance of a listed district
  - Site
  - Object
  - District (must be listed in the National Register of Historic Places if buildings or structures are included)

**Criteria for buildings, structures, non-archeological sites, objects** (check all that apply):

- The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including importance to a particular cultural or ethnic group;
- The property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in Texas culture or history;

**4. Geographic Data**

**Archeological properties (including shipwrecks)**

[Redacted text block containing multiple lines of blacked-out information]

- Attach USGS map with boundary and UTM coordinates or shapefiles

**Description of Site**


Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Type and Cultural Affiliation: Bison Jump and Processing area- Transitional Archaic to Late Prehistoric

**Buildings/Structures, or Districts with Buildings/Structures**

- Attach scale map with boundary (survey map preferred)
- Attach deed or legal description. Indicate here if:
  - Deed
  - Metes and bounds
  - Block & Lot description with plat map
  - Survey map
  - Written boundary description (with reference to landmarks, property boundaries, and/or other fixed points)
  - Indicate if boundary is the same as in the National Register nomination

**5. Application Preparer**

Name Anthony Lyle (TPWD)  
Address 1601 E. Crest Dr.  
City Waco County McClennan State TX  
Telephone# 254-315-9553  
Email Address tony.lyle@tpwd.texas.gov  
Nominator's Signature  Date 9/ /2023

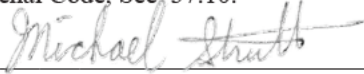
**6. Property Owner**

Name Michael Stutt  
Address 4200 Smith School Road  
City Austin County \_\_\_\_\_ State TX  
Telephone# 9  
Email Address Michael.Strutt@tpwd.texas.gov

Additional owner information is attached.

**7. Acknowledgments by Private Property Owners**

I, Michael Stutt, as owner of this property, understand that if this site is accepted and entered into the Commission's records as a State Antiquities Landmark, it will thereafter be protected by, and its use governed by, the Antiquities Code of Texas insofar as provided in that Code. Furthermore, I understand that if the site is designated as a State Antiquities Landmark, a "Notice of Designation as a State Antiquities Landmark," will be recorded in the deed records in the county in which the property is located. Furthermore, if the nominated property is building or structure, I understand that I must purchase a State Antiquities Landmark medallion. Furthermore, I understand that, in accordance with Section 191.097 of the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Commission may remove the designation of State Antiquities Landmark from the site if it is determined that such designation is no longer warranted. Furthermore, I swear that I am the owner of the parcel of land nominated for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark, or have consent of a legal authority to make this nomination, subject to penalty of law as provided by Texas Penal Code, Sec. 37.10.

Owner's Signature:  Date 6/27/23

- Each private property owner must sign a copy of the nomination.

**8. Nomination by Third Party Applicant of Properties owned by Cities and Counties**

Any private individual or private group that desires to nominate a property owned by a political subdivision as a landmark must complete and return to the commission a nomination form, and must give notice of the nomination at the individual's or group's own expense, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, town, or county in which the building, structure or site is located. If no newspaper of general circulation is published in the city, town, or county, the notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining or neighboring county that is circulated in the county of the applicant's residence.

- The notice must be printed in 12-point boldface type; include the exact location of the building or site; and include the name of the group or individual nominating the building or site.
- An original copy of the notice and an affidavit of publication signed by the newspaper's publisher must be submitted to the commission with a nomination form.

I have complied with this requirement (attach proof of publication)

**9. Attachments** (indicate which items are included in application)

- Current photographs, sufficient for THC staff to confirm the property's eligibility (digital files not accepted in lieu of prints)
- Maps
- Deed
- Proof of Publication
- Fiscal Impact Statement (Optional. For a building or structure owned by a political subdivision, the nomination may be accompanied by a statement assessing fiscal impacts of the potential designation on the political subdivision. The political subdivision may also supply a fiscal impact statement to be considered by the Commission).
- National Register form (to be attached by THC staff)
- Archeological site data form
  - Other supporting documentation (briefly describe) \_\_\_\_\_  
2nd Bison Jump found in Texas . Extraordinarily Rare Site  
Note that 41BI564 and 41BI565 have been given seperate trinomials, but are considered the same site following 2022 investigations by Houk (Texas Tech)

**10. Evaluation by THC Staff (for buildings and structures only)**

- Building/Structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
  - Individually listed
  - District (nominated in its entirety as an SAL)
  - Contributes to significance of a listed district

Name of District \_\_\_\_\_

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Evaluation by THC Executive Director**

- The nomination is complete and acceptable.
- The property retains integrity at the time of the nomination and is eligible for designation.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**The Nighthawk Bison Jump (41BI564/41BI565) in  
Caprock Canyons State Park, Briscoe County  
Gus Costa**

**Basic Site Information**

- 41BI564 and 41BI565, Nighthawk Bison Jump (aka Bull Bat Jump), Caprock Canyons State Park
- Bison kill site with Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric components
- Found by Rick Day 2021; recorded by Tony Lyle and Chris Lintz; regular monitoring by Rick Day
- Pediment slope abutting escarpment; high visibility; scarce grass and cedar
- Cultural remains: Corner-notched dart points, arrowpoints, bison bone, burned rock and chipping debris
- Estimated 30% of site deposit remains (pediment between 41BI564 and 41BI565). Ongoing erosion severe at 41BI564. Impacts from ongoing investigations have accelerated erosion.
- Eligible for NRHP, Criterion D
- Meets all SAL Criteria:
  1. The site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information
  2. The site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site
  3. The site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history
  4. The study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge
  5. There is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected

**Site Summary**

In 2021, THC Stewards Rick Day and Susan Day located bison bones eroding out of a slope below the Caprock escarpment on the western border of Caprock Canyons State Park in Briscoe County. TAS fellow Chris Lintz, in coordination with TPWD regional archaeologist Tony Lyle, launched a follow-up reconnaissance and documented extensive bison bones in two locations: one directly below the Caprock cliff face (41BI564, the kill location) and another 125 meters east (41BI565, inferred processing area). The surfaces around these sites yielded abundant lithic chipping debris, burned rock, and a handful of notched and stemmed dart points (cf. Marcos, Williams) and arrowpoints (Washita and Scallorn). These sites were inferred to represent a Late Archaic to Late Prehistoric bison jump kill site and an adjacent processing site. Aside from Bonfire Shelter (41VV218, Val Verde County), this discovery represents the only clear bison jump in Texas and the broader southern plains that has been scientifically documented with rigor by professional archaeologists. Realizing the significance of this find and potential loss due to ongoing erosion, TPWD collaborated with Dr. Brett Houk and Dr. Tamra Walter at Texas Tech University (TTU) to organize a field school to test and salvage a sample from the sites in the Fall of 2022.

The results of that work (in preparation) have identified a minimum of 11 bison from hand excavations of a 19 m<sup>2</sup> area encompassing both sites. Radiocarbon dating shows that the majority of the bone bed (n=4) at 41BI564 dates to 1631 cal BP (AD 319). One bison individual found near a Washita point was dated to 571 cal BP (AD 1379). At present it is believed that the majority of the kill and the preserved deposits represent a single Late Archaic event. The bison remains represent a cow/calf group. Seasonality estimates from a single 1.5 year old mandible tentatively suggest a late summer-early fall interval for this kill.

Currently the Late Prehistoric component is thought to be out of context (unburied or shallowly buried). The taphonomic picture of both sites is complex and bone appears to have been buried then exhumed and remobilized from upslope, resulting in patchy vertical and horizontal distribution of preserved bone. Two bone horizons can be observed in the pediment remnant at 41BI565. Although none of the bone from the latter site has yet been dated, it is believed that the bone in each level represents the same kill event (Late Archaic). Bone from the upper level appears scarcer and is heavily weathered, consistent with a redeposition model.

Several column samples have been collected for geoarchaeological analysis (in process). The bison remains at both sites were buried by sheetwash and debris flows coupled with erosional recession of the soft Permo-Triassic siltstones that form the western escarpment above the site. The period of site burial <1631 cal BP corresponds to a broadly recognized phase of increased precipitation (Mesic 2000-1000 BP) in the Panhandle and Oklahoma, where sediments were aggrading rapidly in low lying areas. Conditions over the last 1,000 years are thought to have been arid (Xeric), promoting erosional processes throughout the region. In line with this paleoclimatic model the jump appears to have occurred in the early fall around 1631 BP and was rapidly buried as the pediment aggraded for about 600 years. The upper parts of the pediment show an increase in rock debris near the top of the profile, suggesting a transition to more dry erosive processes around 1000 years BP. Since that time, the site (especially 41BI564) has been heavily dissected and this process continues today.

The processing site (41BI565) as first defined by Chris Lintz lacks an abundance of evidence for bison processing. Only one cut mark has been identified to date and the remains appear to represent whole animal portions of non-disarticulated skeletons (i.e., whole animals). An alternative hypothesis for this site is that it represents an area where the bison which did not fall from the cliff were ambushed as they descended a ramp from the cliff face. More work is needed to test these ideas.

The bison jump and habitation area were initially assigned two separate trinomial (41BI564 and 41BI565), but recent investigations by Texas Tech has determined that the cultural manifestations are associated with one another and as a result, are part of a single site. Therefore, both sites, 41BI564 and 41BI565, are being nominated together as the Nighthawk Bison Jump



Figure 1. North facing view of 41BI564 showing bedrock escarpment and pediment on slope which contains the bison remains.





Figure 2. South facing view of 41BI564 pediment toeslope with bison bone in situ. This location (Area A) was excavated by TTU in 2022 and yielded numerous remains including three skulls and two lithic flakes in situ within the bone bed.

# 41BI564 Block A Plan

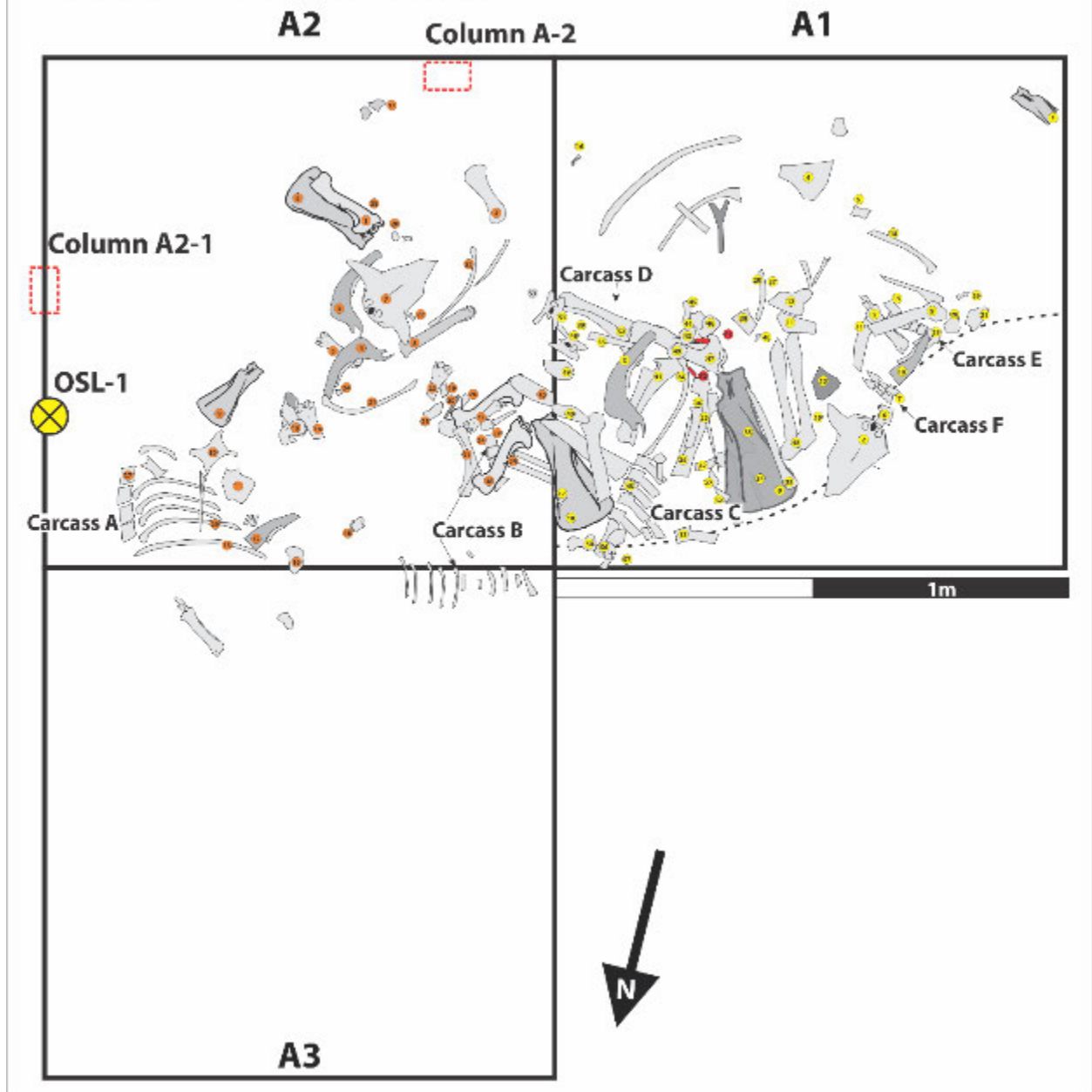
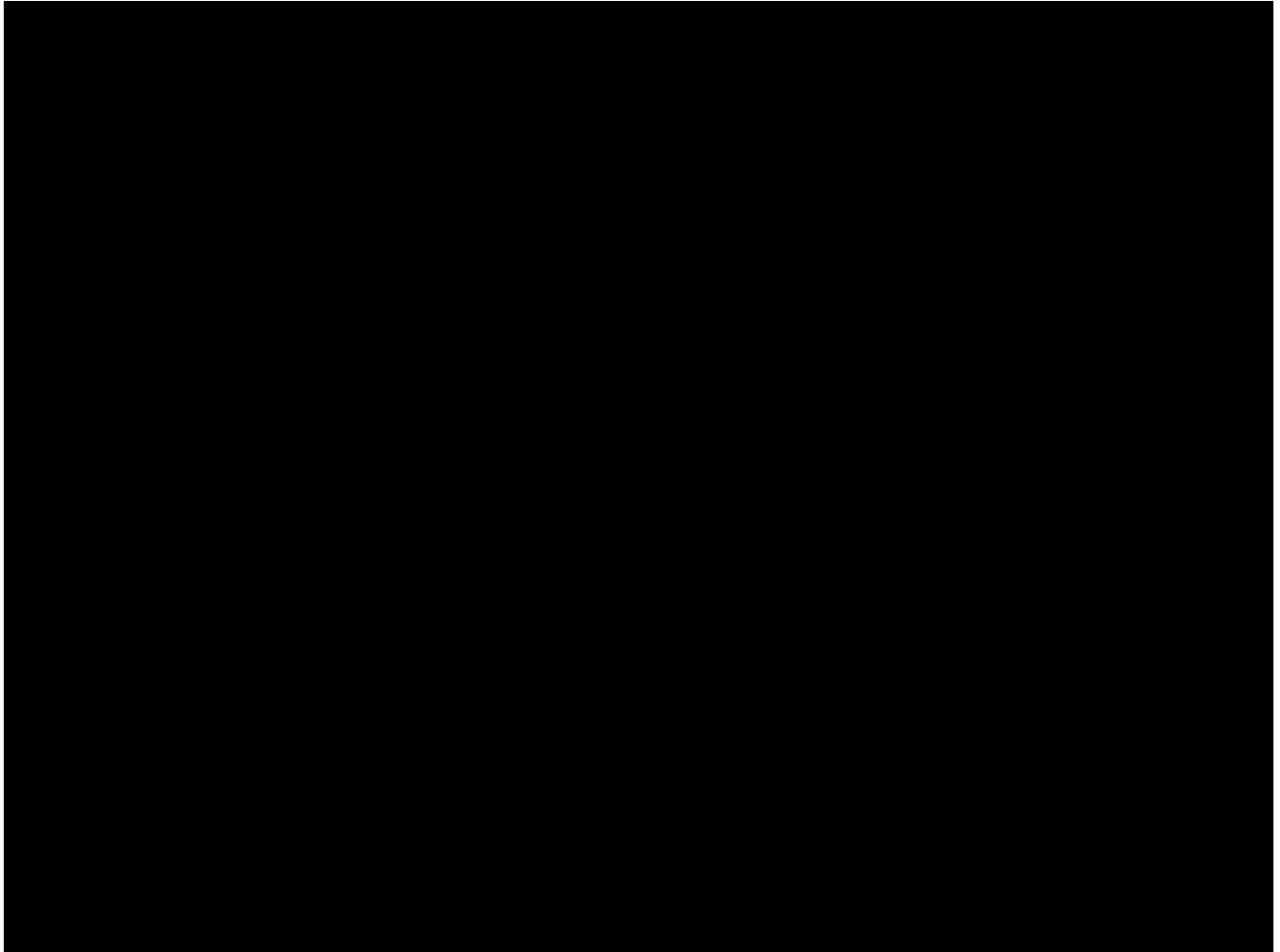
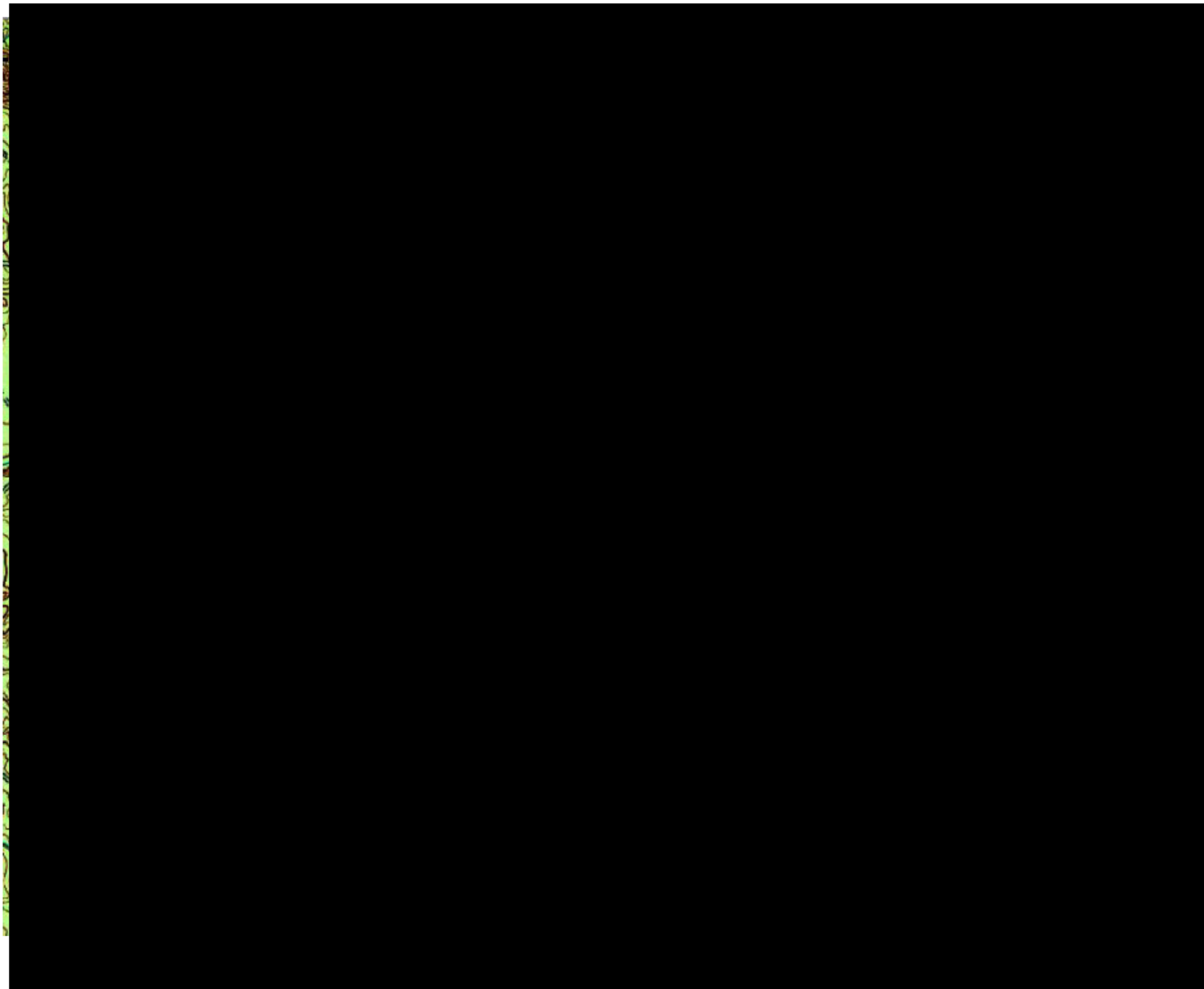
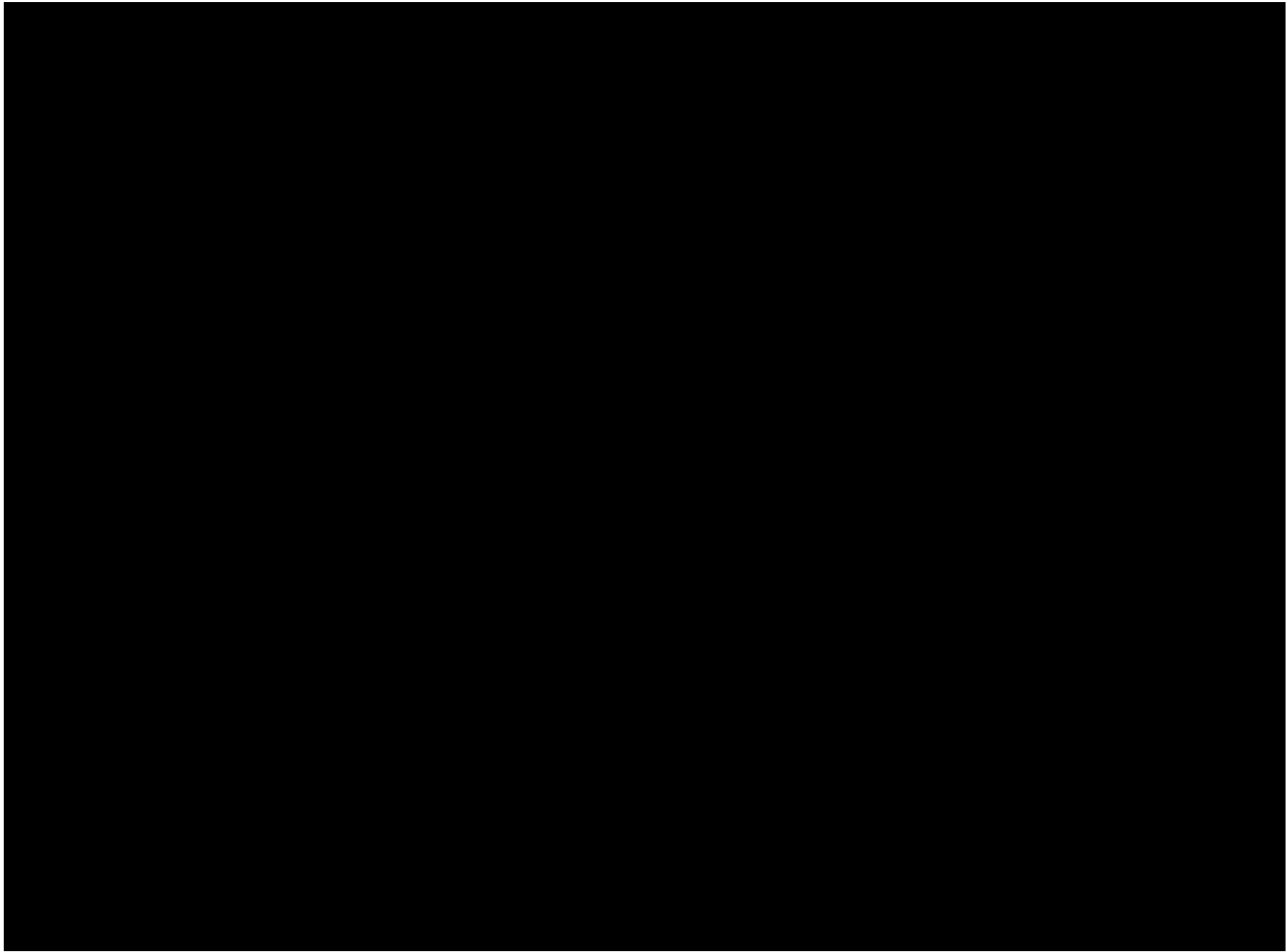


Figure 3. Plan map of Block A, TTU excavations 2022.







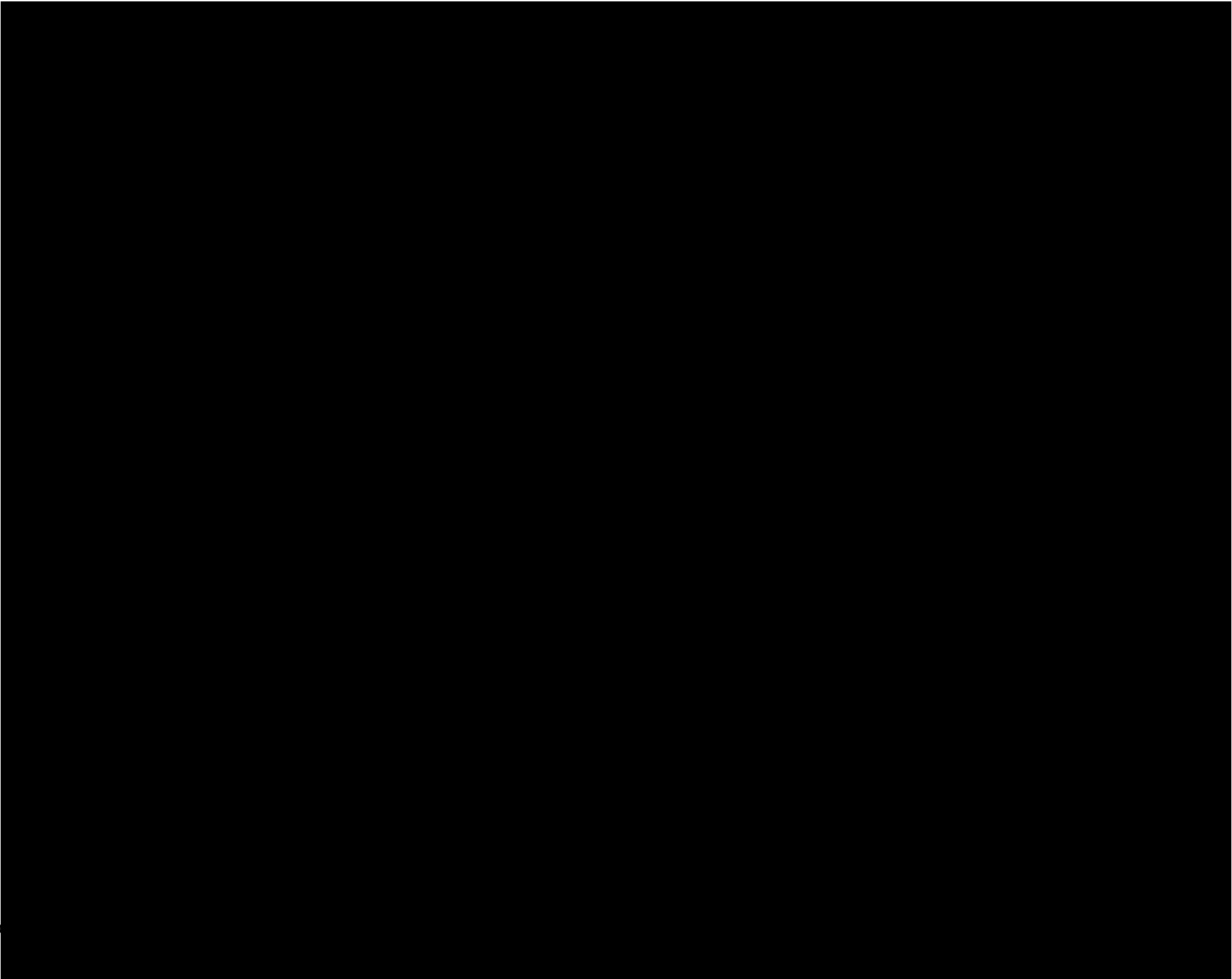


Figure 3. Pro  
archaeologi

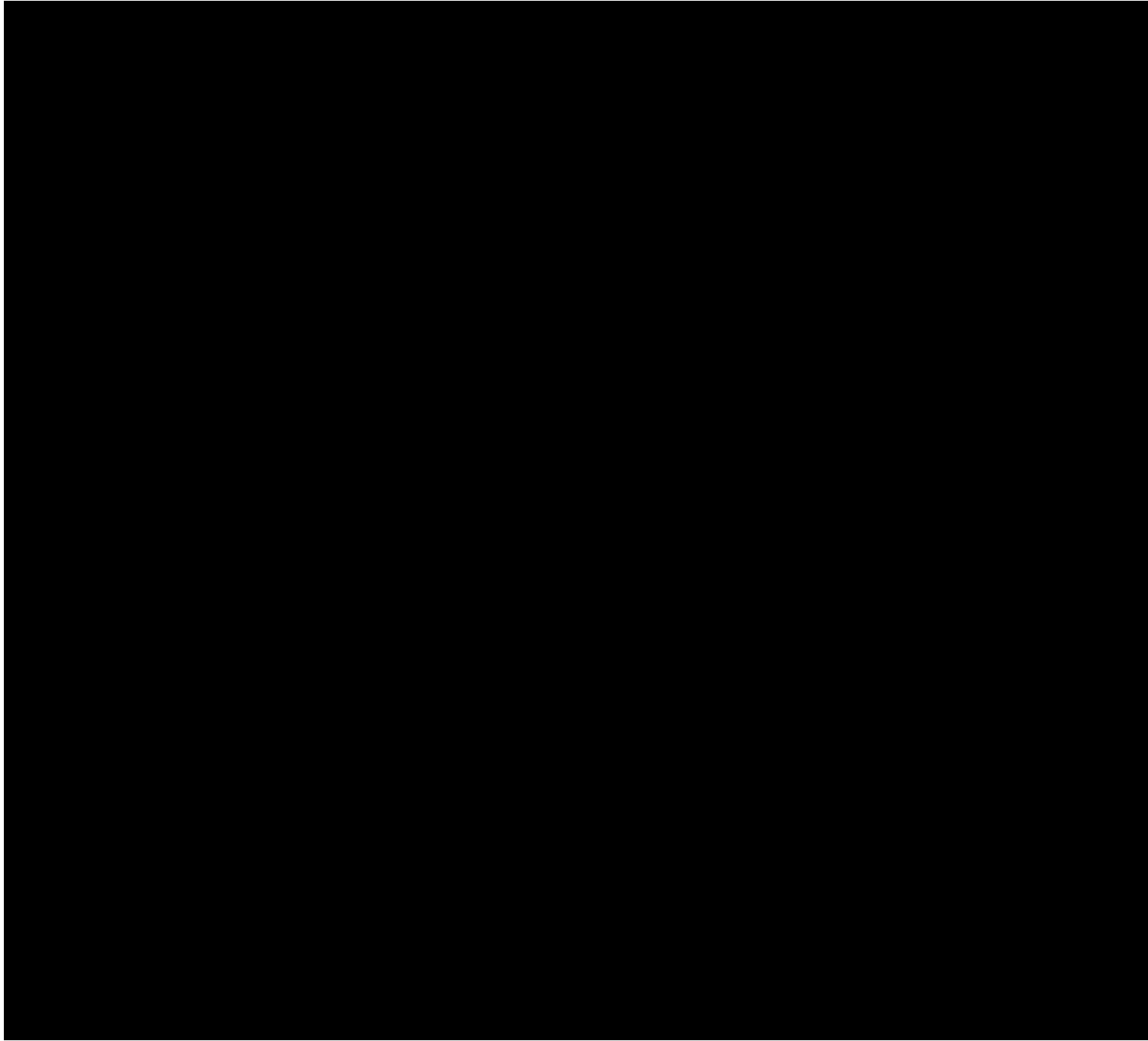
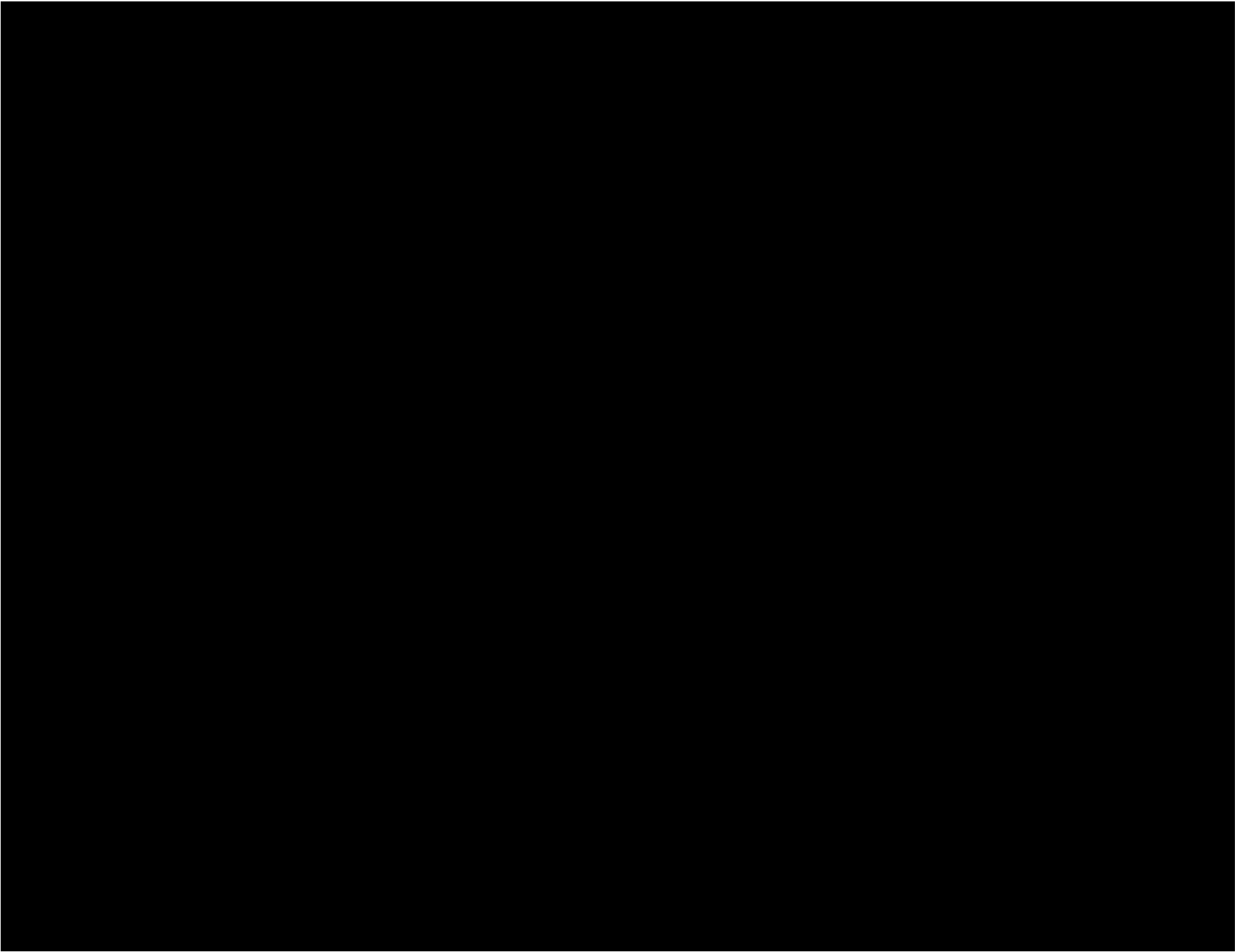


Figure 5.





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## Details for Site 41BI564

Archeological Site Form — Atlas Number 9045056401

### Form THSA139 (<https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/SiteForms/THSA139.gif>) Data

<b>Form Number</b>	
<b>Form Date</b>	8/29/2022
<b>Trinomial</b>	41BI564
<b>Site Type</b>	bison kill
<b>Explanation of Type</b>	Multiple faunal bones with articulated elements exposed in a series of natural profiles.
<b>Site Name</b>	Bull Bat site
<b>Site Number</b>	
<b>Project Name</b>	
<b>Funding Source</b>	State Operating (TPWD)
<b>Project Number</b>	
<b>Permitting Source</b>	TPWD Annual Permit with THC
<b>Permit Number</b>	30499
<b>Additional Sources of Info.</b>	Dr. Chris Lintz
<b>Recorder</b>	Tony Lyle
<b>Recorder's Organization</b>	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
<b>Recorder's Address</b>	1601 E. Crest Dr.
<b>Recorder's City</b>	Waco
<b>Recorder's State</b>	TX
<b>Recorder's Zip Code</b>	76705
<b>Recorder's Phone Number</b>	254-867-7988
<b>Recorder's Fax Number</b>	
<b>Recorder's Email</b>	tony.lyle@tpwd.texas.gov
<b>Observe/Record Dates</b>	12/4/2021
<b>Surface Inspect/Collect Dates</b>	12/4/2021; 1/18/2022 & 1/19/2022; 5/08/2022
<b>Surface Inspect/Collect Techniques</b>	Pedestrian Survey; grid survey; collection of diagnostic artifacts and select faunal samples (teeth & long bone) in danger of loss to erosion.
<b>Mapping Dates</b>	12/4/2021; 1/18/2022 & 1/19/2022; 3/02/2022
<b>Mapping Methods</b>	GPS; ArcGIS field maps
<b>Testing Dates</b>	none
<b>Testing Methods</b>	none
<b>Excavation Dates</b>	none
<b>Excavation Methods</b>	none

<b>Types of Records</b>	field catalog; maps/drawings, shovel test records; catalogue key (explanation);analysis notes; correspondence;digital map;digital photos; field inventory catalogue; lab specimen/lot inventory; photo logs;shapefile;special study notes
<b>Materials Collected</b>	diagnostic lithic artifacts found on surface
<b>Special Samples</b>	Faunal bone and teeth collected from locations in danger of loss from erosion. Collections also used to obtain radiocarbon dates.
<b>Temporary Housing</b>	TPWD Archeology Laboratory
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	TPWD Archeology Laboratory
<b>Primary County</b>	Briscoe
<b>Site Location in County</b>	Caprock Canyons State Park
<b>Secondary Counties</b>	
<b>USGS Map</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Recorder Visited Site</b>	Yes
<b>Time Periods of Occupation</b>	Prehistoric; Late Archaic; Late Prehistoric 1;Late Prehistoric 2
<b>Description of Location</b>	Site is located in the Caprock Canyons State Park along the western boundary, west of the Eagle Point Trail. From the Eagle Point Trailhead, hike south approx.. 820 m. At a point where the trail crosses the South Prong drainage, continue west off the trail approx.. 1 km. Access to the site is by a short climb over a ledge to access the upper surface of the continuous shelf of Permian rock. The park boundary is immediately west of the site which is below a prominent ledge that was likely the location of the bison jump.
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
<b>Major Drainage</b>	Red River
<b>Name and Type of Drainage Basin</b>	Little Red River
<b>Owner Information</b>	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
<b>Informant Information</b>	Rick Day 32 County Rd 116 Matador TX 79244 whiteflat41@gmail.com 806-469-5360
<b>Soil Description</b>	Burson loam, Burson-Quinlin association; USDA soil series ( <a href="https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BURSON.html">https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BURSON.html</a> )
<b>Soil Surface Texture</b>	sandy loam
<b>Soil Derivation</b>	Derivation Colluvial, Derivation Alluvial
<b>Other Soil Derivation</b>	
<b>Ground Surface Visible</b>	75%
<b>Environmental Description</b>	The site is located primarily on Holocene sediments at the western canyon walls directly below the canyon rim/caprock. The site setting is above the South Prong drainage valley due east of the site. The canyon wall adjacent to the site is nearly vertical and approximately 15-20 meters above the site location. The site setting is highly eroded with north and south face exposures of cultural material and bison bone. The site is bisected with additional erosion creating a 3rd and 4th profile on the interior portion of the site. The site slopes from west to east with a steep drop off below and east of the bone bed and associated deposits.
<b>Time Periods of Occupation</b>	diagnostic artifacts and C14 (AMS) dates
<b>Component</b>	Multiple Component
<b>Basis for Determining Components</b>	C14 dates on 5 bison teeth samples
<b>Cultural Features</b>	Bison bones from numerous individuals found within a Holocene deposit that varies from 1 to 1.9 m in thickness. Site contains one discrete layer of disarticulated bison bones with some articulated elements, and a probably second layer noted in the central exposure with more recent bone and diagnostic artifact. The bone bed deposits slope downward from the base of the canyon wall at approximately 30-35 degrees incline on the western end of the deposit. The discrete bone layer is approx. 45 m in length and 13 m wide. Thickness varies up to 1 m. The bone bed is approx. 1 m below the modern surface. The deposits of faunal bone layer, lithic and bone scatter combined are approx.. 35 m (E-W) by 58 m (N-S). The site tapers off on the lower sloping east edge of the deposit with a narrow gap between the edge of deposits and a steep drop off into the lower canyon arroyo below. One potential hearth on the eastern end of the south facing profile contains ash and burned sandstone but is above the bone deposits in the Holocene layer indicated a potential later occupation. Associated artifacts not in situ include bifacial and unifacial tools, one scraper and debitage.
<b>Site Size</b>	113 m N-S x 99 m E-W

<b>Basis for Size</b>	GPS
<b>Top of Deposits Below Surface</b>	<1m
<b>Basis for Top of Deposit</b>	observation/measurements along exposed profiles
<b>Thickness of Deposit</b>	> 2 m
<b>Basis for Thickness</b>	observation/measurements along exposed profiles
<b>Artifactual Materials Present</b>	Unifacial tools of Edwards and Potter chert, Tecovas jasper bifaces, Tecoval jasper scrapers, Tecovas core, debitage including Tecovas and Potter chert.
<b>Circumstances Affecting Observations</b>	Site visits in winter and early spring included cold and windy to warm and windy conditions. All site visits during dry to drought conditions.
<b>Percentage of Site Intact</b>	Estimated 30% percent intact. Unknown amount of site has been lost to erosion. The landform could have contained a much larger bone layer and Holocene deposit.
<b>Current Land Use</b>	Publicly owned land managed by the State Parks Division of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Land is for public use: camping, hiking, biking, equestrian, and general recreation. The site location is not easily accessible from an official trail.
<b>Natural Impacts</b>	Long term weathering/erosion. Site is at the base of an east facing canyon wall exposed to prevailing SW summer winds and northern winter fronts. Free ranging modern bison are in the park. Game trails observed near the site but no impacts noted
<b>Artificial Impacts</b>	None observed.
<b>Future Impacts</b>	Continued weathering and erosion could destroy the majority of the site in a single catastrophic event. Public access may increase as activity in the area increases.
<b>Research Value</b>	High. The site is considered extremely significant. It is the only known bison kill site with a potential jump site in this region of Texas, and one of two in the state.
<b>Further Investigations</b>	TPWD will conduct additional research and create partnerships for testing and mitigation. Site monitoring for erosion or other impacts is ongoing.
<b>State Archeological Landmark</b>	Determined eligible
<b>National Register</b>	Determined eligible
<b>Conservation Easement</b>	Unknown or n/a
<b>Recorded TX Historical Landmark</b>	Not Eligible
<b>Comments on Registration</b>	
<b>Additional Comments</b>	The site was first discovered by Rick and Susan Day, and reported to TPWD archeologists through Dr. Chris Lintz. Rick Day named the site after observing a bird colloquially named a "bull-bat," a type of nighthawk or whip-poor-will. Assessments between Dec. 2021 and May 2022 included limited survey, accurate mapping , and limited collection of artifacts from locations in danger of loss. Additional archeologists/geoarcheologists accompanied TPWD staff on site. The general consensus is that this new site is a legitimate bison jump kill site. Bison bone beds buried in Holocene age sediments below cliffs are likely a strong indication of a bison bone bed kill and cliff jump. This type of site is relatively common in the northern Great Plains, but rare in the Southern Plains. The best documented bison jump site in Texas is at Bonfire Shelter located in Val Verde County. TPWD archeologists and volunteers teamed up to document the site. Dr. Lintz provided an expanded trip report and discussion (on file at the TPWD Archeology Lab). An adjacent site with evidence of occupation and bison butchering adds to the possibility of a kill site with a processing site in association. C14 dates were obtained from 5 bison teeth from the kill site bone bed indicating two possible events. Four dates are within the Late Archaic period and one dates to the Late Prehistoric II period. Research is ongoing with plans for a limited testing and mitigation phase. This research will help guide TPWD in site protection measures and further investigations.
<b>Attachments</b>	Site maps, photos, location map.
<b>Local Identifier</b>	BJS-1
<b>Revisit Form</b>	No
<b>Materials Collected</b>	Yes
<b>SITE CONDITION</b>	
<b>Site Condition</b>	
<b>Original Site Form Present</b>	
<b>Assessment Date</b>	
<b>Most Recent Data</b>	
<b>Discussion</b>	

TRINOMIAL='41BI564'

## Location Map



Texas Homeland Security (<http://www.texashomelandsecurity.com/>) | Texas Veterans Portal (<http://www.texvet.org/partners/texgov>) | Texas.gov (<http://www.texas.gov>)  
TRAIL Search (<https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/trail/index.html>) | Site Map (<http://www.thc.texas.gov/sitemap>) | Policies (<http://www.thc.texas.gov/policies>) | Archeological Log In (</Account/Login?Length=5>)  
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## Details for Site 41BI565

Archeological Site Form — Atlas Number 9045056501

### Form THSA139 (<https://atlas.thc.texas.gov/SiteForms/THSA139.gif>) Data

<b>Form Number</b>	
<b>Form Date</b>	8/29/2022
<b>Trinomial</b>	41BI565
<b>Site Type</b>	bison processing
<b>Explanation of Type</b>	Lithic scatter and tools associated with bison bones
<b>Site Name</b>	
<b>Site Number</b>	
<b>Project Name</b>	
<b>Funding Source</b>	State Operating (TPWD)
<b>Project Number</b>	
<b>Permitting Source</b>	TPWD Annual Permit with THC
<b>Permit Number</b>	30499
<b>Additional Sources of Info.</b>	Dr. Chris Lintz
<b>Recorder</b>	Tony Lyle
<b>Recorder's Organization</b>	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
<b>Recorder's Address</b>	1601 E. Crest Dr.
<b>Recorder's City</b>	Waco
<b>Recorder's State</b>	TX
<b>Recorder's Zip Code</b>	76705
<b>Recorder's Phone Number</b>	254-867-7988
<b>Recorder's Fax Number</b>	
<b>Recorder's Email</b>	tony.lyle@tpwd.texas.gov
<b>Observe/Record Dates</b>	12/4/2021
<b>Surface Inspect/Collect Dates</b>	12/4/2021; 1/18/2022 & 1/19/2022; 5/08/2022
<b>Surface Inspect/Collect Techniques</b>	Pedestrian Survey; grid survey; collection of diagnostic artifacts and select faunal samples (teeth & long bone) in danger of loss to erosion.
<b>Mapping Dates</b>	12/4/2021; 1/18/2022 & 1/19/2022; 3/02/2022
<b>Mapping Methods</b>	GPS; ArcGIS field maps
<b>Testing Dates</b>	none
<b>Testing Methods</b>	none
<b>Excavation Dates</b>	none
<b>Excavation Methods</b>	none

<b>Types of Records</b>	digital photos; digital map; notes
<b>Materials Collected</b>	none
<b>Special Samples</b>	none
<b>Temporary Housing</b>	TPWD Archeology Laboratory
<b>Permanent Housing</b>	TPWD Archeology Laboratory
<b>Primary County</b>	Briscoe
<b>Site Location in County</b>	Caprock Canyons State Park
<b>Secondary Counties</b>	
<b>USGS Map</b>	
<b>Recorder Visited Site</b>	Yes
<b>Time Periods of Occupation</b>	Late Archaic
<b>Description of Location</b>	Site is located in the Caprock Canyons State Park near the western boundary, west of the Eagle Point Trail. From the Eagle Point Trailhead, hike south approx.. 820 m. At a point where the trail crosses the South Prong drainage, continue west off the trail approx.. 950 m. Access to the site is by a short climb over a ledge to access the upper surface of the continuous shelf of Permian rock. Site BJS-1 is approximately 50 m to the west.
<b>UTM Zone</b>	
<b>Major Drainage</b>	Red River
<b>Name and Type of Drainage Basin</b>	Little Red River
<b>Owner Information</b>	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
<b>Informant Information</b>	Rick Day 32 County Rd 116 Matador TX 79244 whiteflat41@gmail.com 806-469-5360
<b>Soil Description</b>	Burson loam, Burson-Quinlin association; USDA soil series ( <a href="https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BURSON.html">https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/B/BURSON.html</a> )
<b>Soil Surface Texture</b>	sandy silt
<b>Soil Derivation</b>	Derivation Alluvial
<b>Other Soil Derivation</b>	
<b>Ground Surface Visible</b>	50%
<b>Environmental Description</b>	The site is located on a canyon terrace point below the Llano Estacado escarpment. The site setting is above the South Prong drainage valley due east of the site. The center of the site is an extant portion of Holocene sediment that is eroding on all sides, with sheer walls up to 3 m high. Lower portions of the site are directly atop bedrock.
<b>Time Periods of Occupation</b>	diagnostic projectile points
<b>Component</b>	Multiple Component
<b>Basis for Determining Components</b>	presence of lithics and bone material in cutbank at multiple levels
<b>Cultural Features</b>	Much of this site is deflated with bison bone fragments and artifacts scattered and out of context. Within this deflated portion of the site are the possible remains of hearths, at least 2 but probably more. Three projectile points were found: one Castroville point (1,750 to 2,250 B.P.), one Williams/Lange point (?)(2,250 to 2600 B.P.) and one Scallorn point ( 1,500 B.P. to 2,000 B.P.). Bifaces, scrapers, utilized flakes and debitage also are scattered within the deflated part of the site. In addition to the deflated sections of site there is a portion of intact site which is exposed in a Holocene cut bank similar to the Bull Bat site bone layer. The cut bank portion of the site has bison bones present with a small scattering of lithic flakes, chopper and possibly a hearth feature. The bone and artifacts are widely spaced and at different depths within the cut bank which suggests multiple occupations. The Holocene layer is roughly 1 to 2 meters thick. The deflated and cutbank portions of the site together represent roughly 2500 square meters.
<b>Site Size</b>	99 m E-W x 62 m N-S
<b>Basis for Size</b>	GPS
<b>Top of Deposits Below Surface</b>	<1m
<b>Basis for Top of Deposit</b>	observation/measurements along exposed profiles
<b>Thickness of Deposit</b>	1-2 m

<b>Basis for Thickness</b>	observation/measurements along exposed profiles
<b>Artifactual Materials Present</b>	Castroville point (Edwards chert), Williams/Lange point (tecovas jasper), Scallorn point (tecovas jasper), scrapers (tecovas jasper), choppers (Potter chert), cores (tecovas jasper), bifaces (tecovas jasper), and mixed debitage (mixture of mainly tecovas jasper with some Potter chert).
<b>Circumstances Affecting Observations</b>	Site visits in winter and early spring included cold and windy to warm and windy conditions. All site visits during dry to drought conditions.
<b>Percentage of Site Intact</b>	Estimated 30% percent intact. Unknown amount of site has been lost to erosion. The landform could have contained a much larger bone layer and Holocene deposit.
<b>Current Land Use</b>	Publicly owned land managed by the State Parks Division of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Land is for public use: camping, hiking, biking, equestrian, and general recreation. The site location is not easily accessible from an official trail.
<b>Natural Impacts</b>	Long term weathering/erosion. Site is at the base of an east facing canyon wall exposed to prevailing SW summer winds and northern winter fronts. Free ranging modern bison are in the park. Game trails observed near the site but no impacts noted
<b>Artificial Impacts</b>	None observed.
<b>Future Impacts</b>	Continued weathering and erosion could destroy the majority of the site in a single catastrophic event. Public access may increase as activity in the area increases.
<b>Research Value</b>	High. The site is considered extremely significant. It is associated with the only known bison kill site with a potential jump site in this region of Texas, and one of two in the state, and intact deposits may yield valuable information.
<b>Further Investigations</b>	TPWD will conduct additional research and create partnerships for testing and mitigation. Site monitoring for erosion or other impacts is ongoing.
<b>State Archeological Landmark</b>	Determined eligible
<b>National Register</b>	Determined eligible
<b>Conservation Easement</b>	Unknown or n/a
<b>Recorded TX Historical Landmark</b>	Not Eligible
<b>Comments on Registration</b>	
<b>Additional Comments</b>	The site was first discovered by Rick and Susan Day, and reported to TPWD archeologists through Dr. Chris Lintz. Assessments between Dec. 2021 and May 2022 included limited survey and accurate mapping. Additional archeologists/geoarcheologists accompanied TPWD staff on site. The general consensus is that this site is a bison processing site related to the adjacent bison kill site. TPWD archeologists and volunteers teamed up to document the site. Dr. Lintz provided an expanded trip report and discussion (on file at TPWD Archeology Lab). Although diagnostic artifacts on site only signify a Late Archaic occupation, the adjacent bison kill site with various 14C dates and varying depths of deposits on this site suggest multiple precontact components. Research is ongoing with plans for a limited testing and mitigation phase. This research will help guide TPWD in site protection measures and further investigations.
<b>Attachments</b>	Site maps, photos, location map.
<b>Local Identifier</b>	BPS-1
<b>Revisit Form</b>	No
<b>Materials Collected</b>	No
<b>SITE CONDITION</b>	
<b>Site Condition</b>	
<b>Original Site Form Present</b>	
<b>Assessment Date</b>	
<b>Most Recent Data</b>	
<b>Discussion</b>	

TRINOMIAL='41BI565'

## Location Map



Texas Homeland Security (<http://www.texashomelandsecurity.com/>) | Texas Veterans Portal (<http://www.texvet.org/partners/texgov>) | Texas.gov (<http://www.texas.gov>)  
TRAIL Search (<https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/trail/index.html>) | Site Map (<http://www.thc.texas.gov/sitemap>) | Policies (<http://www.thc.texas.gov/policies>) | Archeological Log In (</Account/Login?Length=5>)  
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## **Staff Evaluation and Recommendation of SAL eligibility for the Nighthawk Bison Jump (41BA165 & 41BA166)**

The Archeology Division received an application for the nomination of the Nighthawk Bison Jump, a prehistoric bison jump and processing site in Caprock Canyons State Park. Comprised of what were initially recorded as two distinct archeological sites – 41BA165 & 41BA166 – these have subsequently been shown to be components of a single larger site. Discovered in 2021 when THC Stewards Rick and Susan Day observed bison bones eroding out of Holocene-age sediments below the Caprock Escarpment at the park's edge, the discovery sent excitement through the archeological community as very few bison jumps have been recorded in North America let alone scientifically studied. In fact, Bonfire Shelter, which has been featured in Texas Monthly Magazine, is the only other bison jump known to exist in Texas. Given its rarity, as well as the insight it can provide into prehistoric communal hunting strategies, the Nighthawk Bison Jump is an ideal candidate for State Antiquities Landmark status.

Following the initial discovery, a team of archeologists from TPWD and Texas Tech University quickly began to mobilize to further investigate the site, including the organization of an archeological field school hosted by Texas Tech. The archeological investigations identified the skeletal remains of at least 11 bison representing a cow/calf group, indicating that the jump occurred sometime in the late summer to early fall. The remains were found intact within two bone horizons believed to represent the same kill event, and the site has expanded to include a processing area where bison were brought to be butchered. Radiocarbon dating of the remains places the event within the Late Archaic Period (1631 cal BP). While it's believed that the preserved deposits represent a single Late Archaic event, an ephemeral Late Prehistoric component exists evidenced by the recovery of temporally diagnostic Washita and Scallorn arrowpoints. As one of the few known and scientifically studied bison jumps in Texas and North America, the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of prehistoric communal hunting strategies on the Southern Plains.

Finally, though protected as an archeological site within Caprock Canyons State Park, the Nighthawk Bison Jump site lies on the border of the park in a relatively remote area and is potentially subject to unauthorized excavation or vandalism. SAL designation would provide further legal protection to the site.

Therefore, having reviewed the SAL application, THC Archeology Division Regional Archeologist Drew Sitters finds the application complete and compelling, and recommends the AAB and the Commission accept and approve the nomination of the Nighthawk Bison Jump for designation as a State Antiquities Landmark under all five of the following criteria established in Chapter 26.10 of the Texas Administrative Code:

- (1) the site has the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the prehistory and/or history of Texas by the addition of new and important information;

- (2) the site's archeological deposits and the artifacts within the site are preserved and intact, thereby supporting the research potential or preservation interests of the site;
- (3) the site possesses unique or rare attributes concerning Texas prehistory and/or history;
- (4) the study of the site offers the opportunity to test theories and methods of preservation, thereby contributing to new scientific knowledge; and
- (5) there is a high likelihood that vandalism and relic collecting has occurred or could occur, and official landmark designation is needed to ensure maximum legal protection, or alternatively, further investigations are needed to mitigate the effects of vandalism and relic collecting when the site cannot be protected.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Item 4.A  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board #114  
October 27, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #5349, Slaughter Creek Greenbelt Survey, Austin, Travis County, for principal investigator Christopher Ringstaff**

#### **Background:**

On May 31, 2023, Christopher Ringstaff, staff archeologist for TxDOT, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 8349, the Slaughter Creek Greenbelt Survey, Austin, Travis County. Since the original 10-year extension in April 2014, the principal investigator has continued to conduct research focused investigations in the project area and is finalizing a report for the owner, the City of Austin. The project is not regulatory in nature and is being conducted by the PI as a private research endeavor. The PI indicates that 90% of the project analysis is complete, 20% of the report is completed, and curation is minimal. The PI reports that this project is being done pro bono, and will be completed as such, but due to other responsibilities and project involvement is requesting the second extension to ensure sufficient time to complete the project without going into default.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and

(B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 10 years has been requested by Christopher Ringstaff. If approved, the new permit deadline will be July 14, 2034. Staff support the issuance of a second permit extension for this project.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

1. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission grant Christopher Ringstaff a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #5349.
2. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission deny Christopher Ringstaff a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #5349.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 5349 Original Permit Expiration Date 7/14/2014  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date 7/14/2024  
Principal Investigator Name Christopher Ringstaff  
Project Name Bauerle Ranch Greenbelt Survey (Pro Bono)

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Spatial Analyses, Historic Map Overlay, and site delineations are 90 percent completed.

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form Approximately 20%. Introduction, Environmental Setting, and Cultural Setting are pretty much done. Site Descriptions are in draft and remaining sections outlined. References

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status No Collection Survey

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements Pro Bono

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator: Soul crushing workload at TxDOT, other concurrent Texas archeological contributions and distractions i.e., Eagle Cave, Bonfire Shelter, Buttermilk Creek. Life in general...



## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 4.B

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board #114  
October 27, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action on the proposed 10-year second extension for Archeology Permit #6523, Staged Data Recovery Investigations at the Three Toad Site (41HS973) (CSJ 0843-02-012), Harrison County, for principal investigator Waldo Troell (Item 7.6.B)**

#### **Background:**

On September 9, 2023, Waldo Troell, staff archeologist for TxDOT, requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 6523, Staged Data Recovery Investigations at the Three Toad Site (41HS973) (CSJ 0843-02-012), Harrison County. Since the original 5-year extension in April 2018, the principal investigator reports that work has continued, but as a consequence of the unexpected COVID pandemic, the original 5-year extension was insufficient. The PI indicates that 80% of the project analysis is complete, report production is 50% with four of eight chapters completed, and curation ongoing. The PI reports that TxDOT will provide all needed funding for the project to be completed.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

- (A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and
- (B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 10 years has been requested by Waldo Troell. If approved, the new permit deadline will be April 12, 2033. Staff support the issuance of a second permit extension for this project.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

1. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission grant Waldo Troell a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6523.

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2. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission deny Waldo Troell a second 10-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6523.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 6523 Original Permit Expiration Date April 12, 2018

First Permit Extension Expiration Date April 12, 2023

Principal Investigator Name Waldo Troell (originally Duane Peter)

Project Name Staged Data Recovery Investigations at the Three Toad Site (41HS973) Harrison County Texas CSJ 0843-02-012

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses Lithic analysis including use-wear, diagnostic type identification, debitage analysis, chemical analysis on stains found on lithic points and tools. Radio-carbon dating of remaining undated cultural features. Artifact Analysis 80% complete.

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form Four of the approximate eight chapters completed. Draft 50% complete.

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status Artifacts and records will be curated at Center of Archeological Studies (CAS), San Marcos Texas, when analysis and final report is complete.

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements TxDOT will complete project with all needed funding.

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator Original PI took only a 5 year permit. When project was transferred to me the permit was expiring and I made the mistake to only ask for an additional 5 years instead of 10 years. The Covid pandemic then caused delays followed by original consultant making very slow progress in the project deliverables. TxDOT had to transfer the collection and records to new consultant to get project back on track..

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 5 Years 0 Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Waldo Troell

Mailing Address 125 East 11<sup>th</sup> St. Austin, TX 78701

Email Address waldo.troell@txdot.gov

City, State, Zip Austin, TX 78

Office Phone Number 512-416-2624 Cell Phone Number 512-626-9730

## CERTIFICATION

I, Waldo Troell, as Principal Investigator employed by TxDOT (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator  Date 9/6/2023  
(Signature)

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission \_\_\_\_\_  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Second extension denied by Commission \_\_\_\_\_  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Texas Historical Commission  
Archeology Division  
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276  
Phone 512/463-6096  
[www.thc.state.tx.us](http://www.thc.state.tx.us)



**TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
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## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 4.C

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board #114  
October 27, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action on the proposed 5-year second extension for Archeology Permit #6688, The Shores Golf Course at Lake Ray Hubbard Site 41RW2, Rockwall County, for principal investigator Catrina Banks Whitley (Item 7.6.C)**

#### **Background:**

On September 21, 2023, Catrina Banks Whitley requested a second extension for Antiquities Permit 6688, the Shores Golf Course at Lake Ray Hubbard Site 41RW2, Rockwall County. Since the original 8-year extension in October 2015, the principal investigator reports that work has continued, but the original 8-year extension was insufficient. The PI indicates that 100% of the project analysis is complete, report production is 90% with only additional THC comments to the draft to be addressed once access to the site is arranged, and curation awaiting final determinations on the repatriation of the recovered human skeletal remains. The PI reports the original funding for the project has been spent, but the project will still be completed.

Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C Rule 26.14 (g)(2) states that “upon review and recommendations by the Antiquities Advisory Board, the commission may by a majority vote of its members, approve or disapprove an additional extension of the expiration date of an Antiquities Permit beyond the single extension that the AD staff of the commission is authorized to issue under subsection (c) of this section and this paragraph, provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) the principal investigator (PI), and/or the investigative firm listed under an Antiquities Permit must complete and submit a Second Extension Application Form to the commission, and give an oral presentation before the Antiquities Advisory Board justifying why a second permit expiration-date extension is warranted; and

(B) the justification for the second extension must show that the extension is needed due to circumstances beyond the control of the PI. Example include but are not limited to: funding problems, death of the PI, and artifact curation problems.

A second permit extension for an additional 5 years has been requested by Catrina Banks Whitley. If approved, the new permit deadline will be October 11, 2028. Staff support the issuance of a second permit extension for this project.

#### **Suggested Motion:**

1. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission grant Catrina Banks Whitley a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6688.

2. Move that the AAB recommend that the Commission deny Catrina Banks Whitley a second 5-year extension for Antiquities Permit #6688.

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ANTIQUITIES PERMIT:  
SECOND EXTENSION APPLICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Number 6688 Original Permit Expiration Date 10/16/2015  
First Permit Extension Expiration Date  / /  
Principal Investigator Name Catrina Banks Whitley  
Project Name Shores Golf Course at Lake Ray Hubbard

STATUS OF PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (attach additional sheets as needed)

I. ANALYSIS

List all ongoing analyses and percentage of completed analyses. \_\_\_\_\_  
Analysis of human skeletal remains and artifacts is complete. No further analysis is necessary.

II. REPORT

List the current percentage of completion, including number of chapters in draft or final form. \_\_\_\_\_  
The draft report is 90% complete, with comments from the THC that need to be addressed.

III. CURATION

Provide summary of status \_\_\_\_\_  
We are waiting on instructions on how to proceed with repatriation/reburial of the artifacts and remains. The artifacts and human remains are currently housed in the AR Consultants, Inc. secure facility.

IV. BUDGET

List funds available to complete all permit requirements No funds are available.

V. JUSTIFICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL PERMIT EXTENSION

Provide details about circumstances beyond the control of the Principal Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
AR Consultants, Inc. is waiting on permission from Dallas Water Utilities to gain access to the site for a final site visit and mapping requested by the THC. We will submit the report for review with the latest THC comments and will need to await their response regarding any further comments.

## SECOND PERMIT EXTENSION REQUEST

Permit Extension Requested for 5 Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months (1 year minimum)

Principal Investigator Name Catrina Banks Whitley

Mailing Address 805 Business Parkway

Email Address bioarchlady@gmail.com

City, State, Zip Richardson, Texas 75081

Office Phone Number 214-768-0478

Cell Phone Number 214-803-2013

## CERTIFICATION

I, Catrina Banks Whitley, as Principal Investigator employed by AR Consultants, Inc. (Investigative Firm), do certify that I understand that I am responsible for providing written documentation to, and oral presentation before, the Antiquities Advisory Board to demonstrate that the additional extension is needed due to circumstances beyond my control, as specified in *Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas Chapter 26*. I further certify that I understand that the commission may approve or disapprove a second extension of the permit due date, based upon the review and recommendation of the Antiquities Advisory Board. If granted, the permit completion date may be extended for no less than one year and no more than 10 years.

Principal Investigator *Catrina Banks Whitley*  
(Signature)

Date 9/21/2023

### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Second extension granted by Commission  
Date approved \_\_\_\_\_  
New Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ for Mark Wolfe, Executive Director

Second extension denied by Commission  
Date denied \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for denial \_\_\_\_\_

Texas Historical Commission  
Archeology Division  
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276  
Phone 512/463-6096  
www.thc.state.tx.us



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# Permits Issued Report

9/28/2023

Active Permits Issued between 6/1/2023 and 8/31/2023

Permit	SAL	Type	Project	Issued	Expires	Period Effect
1233	Hays County Courthouse	Original Permit	Non-historic fence removal	6/20/2023	12/1/2023	6 months
1240	Governor's Mansion, The	Original Permit	Privacy Screens on North and South ends of Mansion Balcony	6/22/2023	1/1/2024	6 months
1230	OK Bar	Original Permit	Replacement of the existing standing seam metal roof due to hail damage, new roof to match existing roof type, profile and color	6/22/2023	6/1/2024	1 year
1242	Camp Mabry Historic District	Original Permit	Replacement of existing natural gas line	7/17/2023	12/1/2024	1 year, 4 months
1236	Roma (City of): Manuel Guerra Store	Original Permit	Phase II-Selective Restoration & Rehabilitation	7/17/2023	8/1/2024	1 year
1244	Brackenridge Park	Original Permit	Removal of three trees that are dead or declining; no ground disturbing activity	7/18/2023	8/1/2024	1 year
1238	Alamo, The	Original Permit	Long Barracks Emergency Drainage System	7/31/2023	1/1/2025	18 months
1239	Alamo, The	Original Permit	Plaza de Valero	8/18/2023	9/1/2024	1 year
1251	Fort Martin Scott	Original Permit	Sign Replacement	8/22/2023	3/1/2024	6 months
1235	Archer County Courthouse & Jail	Original Permit	Structural Stabilization of the Archer County Jail	8/25/2023	7/1/2024	1 year
1247	Sam Houston Memorial Museum	Original Permit	Steamboat House	8/25/2023	9/1/2024	1 year



Permit	SAL	Type	Project	Issued	Expires	Period Effect
1250	Spanish Governor's Palace	Original Permit	North Wall Deferred Maintenance Project	8/25/2023	9/1/2024	1 year

Permit Number	Project Name	County	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31243	Three Proposed Well Pad Locations at Griffith League Ranch, Bastrop County, Texas	Bastrop	Intensive Survey	7/6/2023
31244	Mont Belvieu to Galena Park NGL Pipeline, San Jacinto Community College District	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/6/2023
31245	Rockwool Water Lines Survey	Bell	Intensive Survey	7/9/2023
31246	Optimus 12-Inch Crude Pipeline	Andrews	Intensive Survey	7/9/2023
31247	ExxonMobil TX-245 Pipeline: Jefferson County Drainage District No. 6 Property	Jefferson	Intensive Survey	7/9/2023
31248	Barnhardt Road Improvements Project	Bell	Intensive Survey	7/9/2023
31249	Bloomdale Road Roadway Expansion Project	Collin	Intensive Survey	7/9/2023
31250	Salge Family Cemetery Relocation	Guadalupe	Exhumation	7/11/2023
31251	Upper Martinez WWTP to Martinez II WWTP Interceptor Project	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/11/2023
31252	VACT to Kiois Gas Pipeline Project within City of Midland Lands, SWCA 82436	Midland	Intensive Survey	7/11/2023
31253	Medallion Boet one-mile ROW University Lands	Reagan	Intensive Survey	7/11/2023
31254	North Beach Canal Project	Nueces	Intensive Survey	7/11/2023
31255	Archaeological Survey of the SSA1 Detention Basin	El Paso	Intensive Survey	7/13/2023
31256	Cultural Resources Survey For The Proposed Development of the Texas Water Development Board HAC7 Basins A & B, El Paso County, Texas	El Paso	Intensive Survey	7/13/2023
31257	HSD Annual Permit	Travis	Annual Permit	7/13/2023
31258	Proposed Improvements to Wirtz Dam Road from RM 1431 to RM 2147	Burnet	Intensive Survey	7/13/2023
31259	IH 10 Hudspeth Safety Rest Areas	Hudspeth	Intensive Survey	7/17/2023
31260	Westwood Shores MUD Water Reuse Line	Trinity	Intensive Survey	7/18/2023
31261	Richland SUD Water Lines	San Saba	Intensive Survey	7/18/2023
31262	Upper Labor Acequia Wall Investigation	Bexar	Data Recovery	7/20/2023
31263	Middle Ground Reefs Project	Calhoun	Underwater Survey	7/20/2023
31264	Liberty County Tower	Liberty	Intensive Survey	7/20/2023
31265	Lamar Beach Road Breakwater Project	Aransas	Underwater Survey	7/20/2023
31266	Austin Independent School District II	Travis	Intensive Survey	7/20/2023
31267	Archeological Survey of 190 Acres in the Mason Mountain Wildlife Management Area	Mason	Intensive Survey	7/20/2023
31268	Archeological Survey for 326 Acres of Brush Mulching Project Area in the Kerr Wildlife	Kerr	Intensive Survey	7/20/2023
31269	Texas Border Infrastructure Project Stone Ranch	Maverick	Intensive Survey	7/20/2023
31270	SWCA82121_Interstate Highway 10 at Pioneer Road Waterline Relocation	Guadalupe	Intensive Survey	7/21/2023
31271	Edgewater Park General Improvement Plan (Phase 2) UPIN 23103MF2VZ01	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/21/2023
31272	Brazos River Road Reroute Project	Brazoria	Intensive Survey	7/21/2023
31273	CPS Energy 10th St Substation Investigation	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/24/2023

Permit Number	Project Name	County	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31274	Chandler Road Waterline Project	Williamson	Intensive Survey	7/25/2023
31275	Park Boulevard Project	Collin	Intensive Survey	7/25/2023
31276	CR 146 Bridge Replacement	Burleson	Intensive Survey	7/25/2023
31277	Archaeological Investigations Associated with Phase II of the Alamo Plan, 41BX6, San Antonio,	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31278	SAWS Emergency Preparedness - Hills Survey	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31279	SAWS Emergency Preparedness - IH10 Survey	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31280	SAWS Emergency Preparedness - Marbach 2 Survey	Bexar	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31281	Newport to High Island Pipeline Systems (HIPS) Pipeline Project	Galveston	Underwater Survey	7/27/2023
31282	Mont Belvieu to Galena Park 30-Inch NGL Pipeline	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31283	Mont Belvieu to Galena Park 30-Inch NGL Pipeline	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31284	Mont Belvieu to Galena Park 30-in Pipeline, Port of Houston Land	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31285	Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 583 Facilities Project	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/27/2023
31286	Site Concepts Site - Northgate Crossing (A3B0477)	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/28/2023
31287	Ventana 8" Fortification	Tarrant	Intensive Survey	7/28/2023
31288	Bastrop Co., TX Prime Tower	Bastrop	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31289	Archaeological Investigations for the Medina Valley Independent School District-New High School Project, Medina County, Texas	Medina	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31290	CMTA Adelphi to McNeil Double Track	Travis	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31291	Cuchillas Solar Site	Webb	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31292	Friendswood Regional Stormwater Detention Basin (A500-09-00-E001)	Harris	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31293	Jarrell ISD 13.207-acres New Elementary School Campus No. 4	Williamson	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31294	Hutto ISD 114.88-acre New High School Campus	Williamson	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31295	LTISD-Elementary 9 Tract	Travis	Intensive Survey	7/31/2023
31296	Archaeological Monitoring of Fiberoptic Line Installation Along South Flores Street, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas	Bexar	Monitoring	7/31/2023
31297	Data Recovery for Alamo Long Barrack Emergency Drainage System Project	Bexar	Data Recovery	7/31/2023
31298	Bexar County Flood Control: Grosenbacher Road Low Water Crossing	Bexar	Intensive Survey	8/1/2023
31299	XRI Boet Pipeline	Reagan	Intensive Survey	8/1/2023
31300	UTRWD Lands for USFS LRH Exchange	Fannin	Intensive Survey	8/3/2023
31301	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Plains Oryx UTL 0708 Buried Pipeline Right-of-Way	Ward	Intensive Survey	8/7/2023
31302	Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Plains Oryx UTL 1110 Buried Pipeline Right-of-Way	Ward	Intensive Survey	8/7/2023

Permit Number	Project Name	County	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31303	State Loop 286 SE	Lamar	Intensive Survey	8/7/2023
31304	State Loop 286 NE	Lamar	Intensive Survey	8/7/2023
31305	Bourgeois Road from Cutten Road to West Richey	Harris	Intensive Survey	8/7/2023
31306	Harvest Green School Site	Fort Bend	Intensive Survey	8/8/2023
31307	Hillstead Wastewater Improvement Project	Collin	Intensive Survey	8/8/2023
31308	Rogers Ranch Connection	Bexar	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31309	Park Boulevard Project	Collin	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31310	Gus Engeling Wildlife Management Area PWD-054 Main Road Culvert Additions Project	Anderson	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31311	Gonzales ISD 85.52-acre New High School Campus and Athletic Fields	Gonzales	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31312	Deer Park to Mont Belvieu Project within Goose Creek Consolidated Independent School District	Harris	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31313	COA Onion Creek Reclaimed Water Line Monitoring	Travis	Monitoring	8/10/2023
31314	Archaeological Investigation of the Center Street and Old Stagecoach Road Project	Hays	Intensive Survey	8/10/2023
31315	2023 CPS Energy Annual Permit	Bexar	Annual Permit	8/10/2023
31316	Legacy Drive from Prairie Road to First Street (2143-	Denton	Intensive Survey	8/11/2023
31317	Intensive Archeological Survey for CSJ: 0913-17-046, CR 121 at Sandies Creek, DeWitt County,	De Witt	Intensive Survey	8/14/2023
31318	Air Products and Chemicals Pipeline Project	Galveston	Underwater Survey	8/16/2023
31319	Reeves County Truck Reliever Route	Reeves	Intensive Survey	8/16/2023
31320	Intensive Archeological Survey for CSJ: 1293-01-024, FM 1287, Young County, Wichita Falls District	Young	Intensive Survey	8/16/2023
31321	South Texas Botanical Gardens Trail Survey	Nueces	Intensive Survey	8/16/2023
31322	Market Street Bus Stop Improvement at Evergreen Negro Cemetery	Harris	Intensive Survey	8/16/2023
31323	Tamina Water and Sanitary Sewer Installation Project	Montgomery	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31324	Cultural Resources Survey for the Escondido Creek Watershed FRS No. 4 Rehabilitation	Karnes	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31325	Cultural Resources Survey for the Escondido Creek Watershed FRS No. 12 Rehabilitation	Karnes	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31326	Cultural Resources Survey for the Escondido Creek Watershed FRS No. 1 Rehabilitation	Karnes	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31327	High Plains 3-D Seisrnic Proiect	Andrews	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31328	SH 34 to US 75 Connector Project	Kaufman	Intensive Survey	8/17/2023
31329	155.0-acre Terniun Development	Cameron	Intensive Survey	8/18/2023
31330	Headwaters Phase II Monitoring	Comal	Monitoring	8/18/2023
31331	Hornsby Bend Health Facility unmarked cemetery	Travis	Testing	8/18/2023
31332	Proposed Zacate Creek-Wastewater Interceptor	Webb	Intensive Survey	8/18/2023
31333	Windsong Subdivision Offsite Sewerline	Bexar	Intensive Survey	8/21/2023
31334	UTRGV Vaquero Practice Facility	Hidalgo	Intensive Survey	8/21/2023

Permit Number	Project Name	County	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31335	Straus Medina	Bexar	Intensive Survey	8/21/2023
31336	Archeological Survey of the Proposed LCRA Twelvemile Substation and Access Road in Crockett	Crockett	Intensive Survey	8/22/2023
31337	East Tenth Street Improvements	Dallas	Intensive Survey	8/22/2023
31338	Memorial Park Memorial Groves Development	Harris	Intensive Survey	8/22/2023
31339	City of Bryan's Highway 47 East Wastewater Line Project in Brazos County, Texas	Brazos	Intensive Survey	8/23/2023
31340	Farm To Market Road (FM) 149 Extension	Montgomery	Intensive Survey	8/23/2023
31341	Bayou Bend CCS	Jefferson	Underwater Survey	8/25/2023
31342	Intensive Archeological Survey for Whitebaker to Ocatilla Transmission Line Rebuild Project	Pecos	Intensive Survey	8/25/2023
31343	Port O'Connor Marina Survey	Calhoun	Intensive Survey	8/25/2023
31344	Texas Border Infrastructure Project Project 4 Parcels 21 and 22	Starr	Intensive Survey	8/28/2023
31345	Belton ISD - River Farms 15-acre Tract	Bell	Intensive Survey	8/28/2023
31346	Blackfin Pipeline	Colorado	Intensive Survey	8/30/2023
31347	Toomey Road Erosion Site Stabilization	Travis	Intensive Survey	8/30/2023
31348	John Sharp Road and Detention Project	Fort Bend	Intensive Survey	8/30/2023
31349	China Draw to Orla Pipeline Project	Reeves	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31350	SAWS South General McMullen at Castroville Road Water Main Installation Project	Bexar	Monitoring	9/1/2023
31351	East TL Loop Pipeline	Ward	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31352	City of Bryan's Proposed Highway 47 South Wastewater Line Project	Brazos	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31353	Cadbury Properties Project	Montgomery	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31354	Brazos Riverwalk Improvement Project	McLennan	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31355	Bebee Road Extension	Hays	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31356	Austin Independent School District Graham	Travis	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31357	Archeological Data Recovery at Washington-on-the-Brazos State Historic Site	Washington	Data Recovery	9/1/2023
31358	Archaeological Investigation of the UTSA Southwest School of Art Phase 2 Project	Bexar	Monitoring	9/1/2023
31359	Agua Blanca Orla Connector	Reeves	Intensive Survey	9/1/2023
31360	Cultural Resources Survey for Old Sabine Bottom WMA Beaver Slough Road Repairs	Smith	Intensive Survey	9/6/2023
31361	Nevada Station - Widgeon Whistle 138kV Transmission Line Project	Collin	Intensive Survey	9/6/2023
31362	Shadow Drive Sanitary Sewer Line Replacement	Tarrant	Intensive Survey	9/6/2023
31363	Tower Road Water Line	Bell	Intensive Survey	9/6/2023

Permit Number	Project Name	County	Permit Type	Permit Issue Date
31364	Intensive Survey for CSJ 0918-24-265, Panther Creek Parkway, Collin County, Dallas District	Collin	Intensive Survey	9/7/2023
31365	SL 390 from US 80 to IH 20	Harrison	Intensive Survey	9/7/2023
31366	Darrington Road from Eastlake Boulevard to Oxbow Drive (CSJ: 0924-06-587)	El Paso	Intensive Survey	9/7/2023
31367	Intensive Survey for CSJ 0913-26-067, Drymalla Road, Colorado County, Yoakum District	Colorado	Intensive Survey	9/7/2023
31368	Woodard Ranch Tract (295.7-acre MUD Facilities)	Montgomery	Intensive Survey	9/11/2023
31369	SH 80 Super 2 Project - Belmont Cemetery	Gonzales	Intensive Survey	9/11/2023
31370	Archaeological Investigation of the Chesmar Homes NBISD Tract	Comal	Intensive Survey	9/13/2023
31371	Bahia Pipeline Project within City on May ISD	Brown	Intensive Survey	9/13/2023
31372	Center Street (Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive) Extension Project	Tarrant	Intensive Survey	9/15/2023
31373	Doe Branch Water Reclamation Plant Expansion	Denton	Intensive Survey	9/15/2023
31374	Spanish Governor's Palace Test Unit Excavations	Bexar	Testing	9/15/2023
31375	Spring Creek Boat Launch HCFCD Project J100-00-	Harris	Intensive Survey	9/15/2023
31376	TX08-ANDREWSDT_RELHR cellular tower	Andrews	Intensive Survey	9/15/2023
31377	Texas Border Infrastructure Project Hughes Ranch Segment	Maverick	Intensive Survey	9/18/2023
31378	FM546 Extension Survey	Collin	Intensive Survey	9/18/2023
31379	Cade Branch Lift Station, East Leg Interceptor, and Force main Improvements	Tarrant	Intensive Survey	9/20/2023
31380	Cuero Sewer Trunk Main	De Witt	Intensive Survey	9/20/2023
31381	Intensive Archaeological Survey of City of Smithville Flood and Drainage Improvements Project, GLO MIT 22-085-020-D256, Bastrop	Bastrop	Intensive Survey	9/20/2023
31382	Proposed FM 1387 Widening	Ellis	Intensive Survey	9/20/2023
31383	Atmos S2 Phase 3 Pipeline Replacement Project	Smith	Intensive Survey	9/22/2023
31384	Lamar County Sherriff's Office Tower	Lamar	Intensive Survey	9/22/2023
31385	Intensive Survey for CSJ: 0435-01-083, FM 38 at West Fork of Sanders Creek, Lamar County, Paris	Lamar	Intensive Survey	9/25/2023
31386	Bahia Pipeline Project within City of Midland	Midland	Intensive Survey	9/29/2023
31387	Tyler County Drainage and Roadway Improvements Project, Precinct 3 – Group 3, Project Area #6	Tyler	Intensive Survey	9/29/2023
31388	Texas A&M Rellis Campus Expansion Project	Brazos	Intensive Survey	9/29/2023
31389	LCISD Secondary Campus No. 8	Fort Bend	Intensive Survey	9/29/2023
31390	Cultural Resources Survey of the SAWS Kelly Parkway and Public Amenities for Mitchell Lake Constructed Wetlands and Dam Spillway Modifications Project, San Antonio, Bexar County,	Bexar	Intensive Survey	9/29/2023

ITEM # 6

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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### Item 6

Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board Meeting #114  
October 27, 2023

### **Discussion and possible action regarding an Archeology Permit for archaeological investigations associated with Phase 5 of the Alamo Plan, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (Item 3.2)**

#### **Introduction**

The General Land Office (GLO) and the City of San Antonio (COSA) have requested the Texas Historical Commission (THC) issue an archeological monitoring permit to Dr. Tiffany Lindley, Director of Archaeology, Collections and Historical Research for the Alamo Trust Inc. (ATI), to conduct archeological investigations in support of Phase 5 design improvements of the Alamo Plan in the western portion of the Lower Paseo. The Lower Paseo serves as a walkway connecting the Hyatt Hotel with Alamo Plaza, and work in this area will be conducted in two parts: Part A) which comprises demolition in the western portion of the Lower Paseo near the Hyatt Hotel and Biergarten, and is the subject of this motion item; and Part B) which includes the eastern portion of the Lower Paseo and will be addressed separately in the future. The proposed work for Part A will comprise removing the existing hardscape, removal of 28 trees, demolishing existing utilities, removing the existing water feature, and installing an elevator pit. Ground disturbances are expected to range from 24 inches to 11 feet below current grade, but it should be noted that this section of the Lower Paseo is currently approximately 16 to 20 feet below the existing Alamo Plaza surface level.

The Project Area is situated immediately west of the Mission San Antonio de Valero compound. This area has a complex history that began with the mission's initial construction in 1724. Mission Valero underwent considerable change and expansion while under Spanish missionary control, which lasted until it was secularized in 1793. Its occupation in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was characterized by military and political struggles, most notably the Siege of Bexar, which resulted in significant material changes to the site including the addition of fortifications and intentional destruction of the site. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century also witnessed military activity as the site became a quartermaster depot and as the Civil War played out. When the City of San Antonio acquired the property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, its use shifted to civilian purposes, becoming a largely open-air commercial and transportation hub. By 1922 the site largely resembled the current configuration of streets and buildings.

The western portion of the Lower Paseo itself has not been subject to previous archeological investigation. However, previous archeological investigations within the eastern portion of the Lower Paseo uncovered Spanish colonial features including the west compound wall of Mission Valero. These excavations also uncovered 19<sup>th</sup> features and artifacts, including a musket ball. Archeological deposits may have been destroyed during the construction of the paseo to the river; however, it is possible cultural deposits are still present in the Project Area.

Because there is a decreased chance of encountering intact archeological deposits in this Project Area, ATI has proposed an archeological monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities throughout the duration of the work in the Project Area. The demolition team will use a smooth blade bucket to help minimize damage to any archeological deposits. The archeological monitor will inspect the excavation area and backdirt for any archeological materials. The monitor will take photographs throughout, prepare daily notes, and document the exposed soils. Should features be encountered, construction will stop so the



monitor may expose and document the feature. If intact, the monitor will also immediately notify via email the THC, GLO, and COSA Office of Historic Preservation. The demolition process will remain paused in the area surrounding the feature until the THC and COSA concur with the proposed course of action. Should any evidence of human remains or interments be identified in the course of work, all work will stop and the burials will be recorded following the Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains.

**Staff Recommendation:**

The investigative methodologies proposed in the scope of work are acceptable to THC staff, and they recommend the Commission approve issuance of the permit.

**Suggested Motions:**

Move that the AAB recommend to the Commission approving the issuance of an Archeology Permit for monitoring associated with Phase 5 of the Alamo Plan, on the west side of the Lower Paseo.

Move that the AAB recommend to the Commission denying issuance of an Archeology Permit for monitoring associated with Phase 5 of the Alamo Plan, on the west side of the Lower Paseo.



**SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SUPPORT OF  
THE PARTIAL DEMOLITION OF THE LOWER PASEO AS PART OF THE ALAMO PLAN,  
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY**

**Introduction**

Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI) requests to conduct archaeological investigations associated with the proposed design of the Lower Paseo, an element of the Alamo Plan at the Alamo Complex (41BX6). The proposed design will include the demolition of existing structural and design elements of the Lower Paseo. The Lower Paseo is an area that connects the Hyatt Hotel and Riverwalk with Alamo Plaza. This permit proposal only considers the selective demolition of the western portion of the Lower Paseo. Future construction activities will require an additional archaeological proposal and permit approval to be submitted to the Texas Historical Commission at a later date.

The proposed collaborative project will take place on lands owned by the City of San Antonio (COSA) but be managed by Alamo Trust Inc (**Figure 1**). (ATI) as a part of the Alamo Plan. ATI is the non-profit organization tasked by the Texas General Land Office (GLO) to oversee the management and daily operations at the Alamo site. The project falls under the jurisdiction of the City Code, Chapter 35, Unified Development Code (UDC) of the City of San Antonio (COSA) (Article VI, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, COSA UDC). In addition, as both COSA and GLO are entities of the State of Texas, the project is subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT) (Texas Natural Resources Code, Title 9, Chapter 191). The ACT calls for the assessment of all improvement activities that have potential to disturb historically significant resources and significant subsurface deposits on lands owned by the State. Oversight of compliance with the UDC is provided by the COSA Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), while the ACT is administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). All work will be conducted in accordance with standards set forth by the Council of Texas Archeologists (CTA).



While the ATI archaeologist will serve as the principal investigator, this project will be a collaborative undertaking with COSA archaeologists as the Project Area is on COSA property.

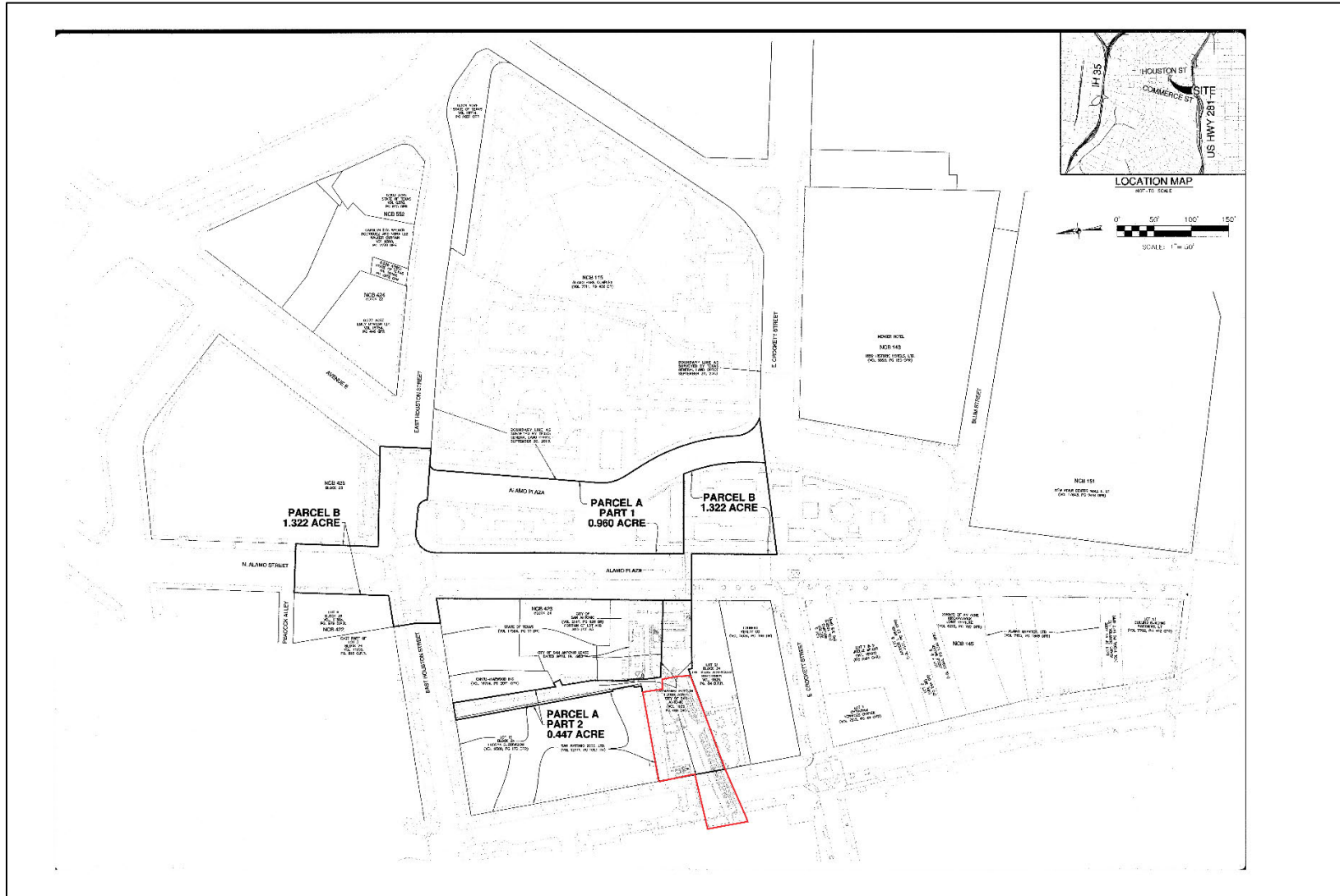


Figure 1. Boundaries of GLO and COSA properties with the approximate Lower Paseo Demo Project Area outlined in red. (Property map created by Pape Dawson 2018)



## **Project Description and Project Area**

The proposed Project Area is located in downtown San Antonio at Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), also known as the Alamo, and the adjacent Alamo Street and Crockett Street (**Figure 2**). The Project Area is depicted on the San Antonio East 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (**Figure 3**). The total area of the Project Area is approximately 0.43 acres.

Within a 1-kilometer radius of the proposed Project Area there are four recorded archaeological sites: Mission San Antonio de Valero (41BX6), the Lopez-Losoya Houses (41BX436), the Ice Plant site (41BX437), and the Radio Shack site (41BX438), (THC *Atlas* 2023) (**Figure 4**). The Project Area also falls within the National Register Alamo Plaza Historic District, listed in 1977. Additionally, the Alamo is a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL) and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). The Alamo site was also designated a part of the San Antonio Missions UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2015. The proposed Project Area is approximately 75 ft (23 m) west of the western extent of the Mission San Antonio de Valero footprint.

The proposed project is the fifth phase of the Alamo Plan, which focuses on improvements to Lower Paseo. Currently the Project Area is utilized as a public space and while the use of space will not change, several design elements will be modified and introduced to the area. The project is staged in two parts: A) which includes the western portion of the Lower Paseo near the Hyatt Hotel and Biergarten; and B) which includes the eastern portion of the Lower Paseo.



Figure 2. Approximate Project Area (outlined in red) depicted on an aerial image.

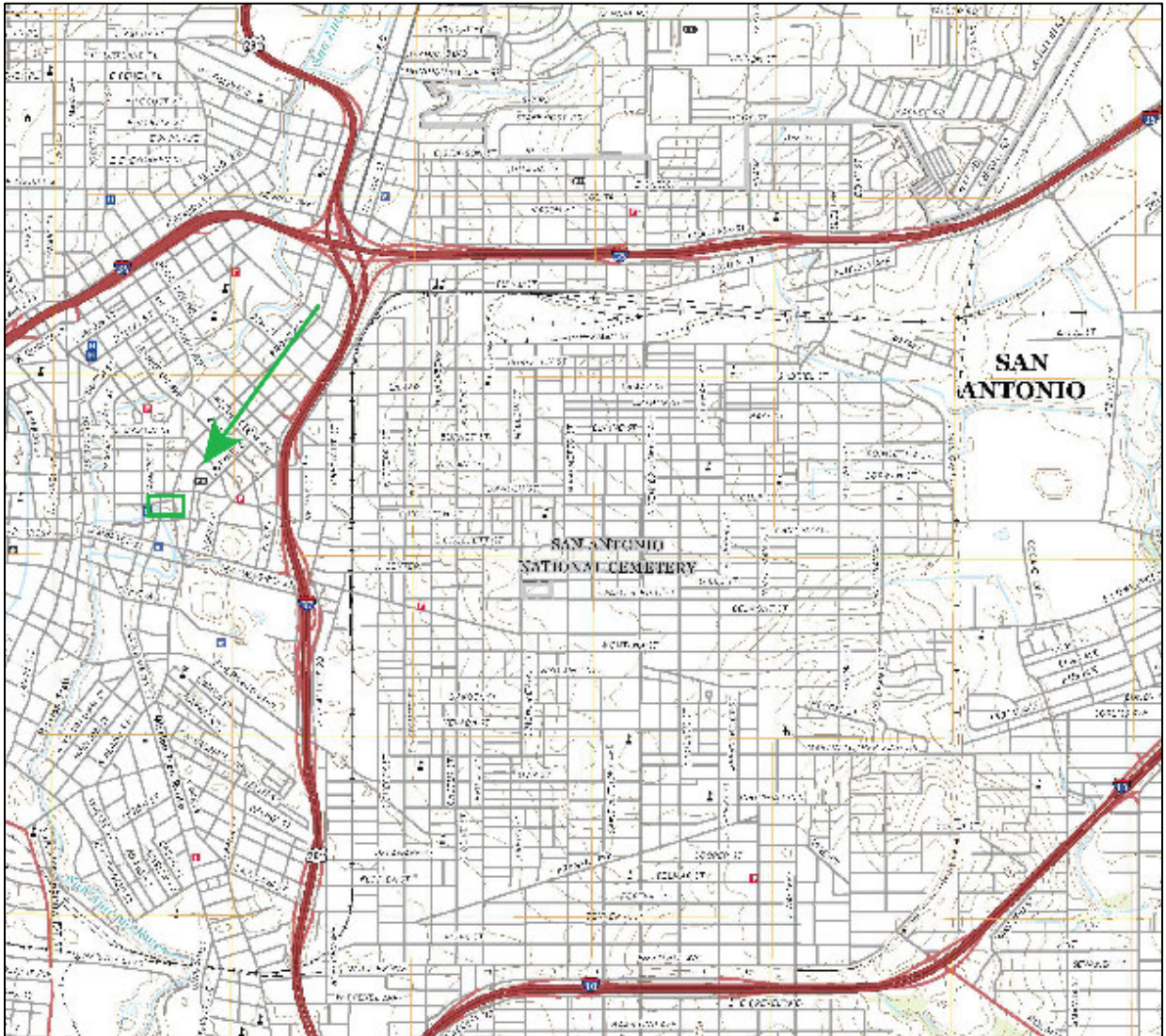
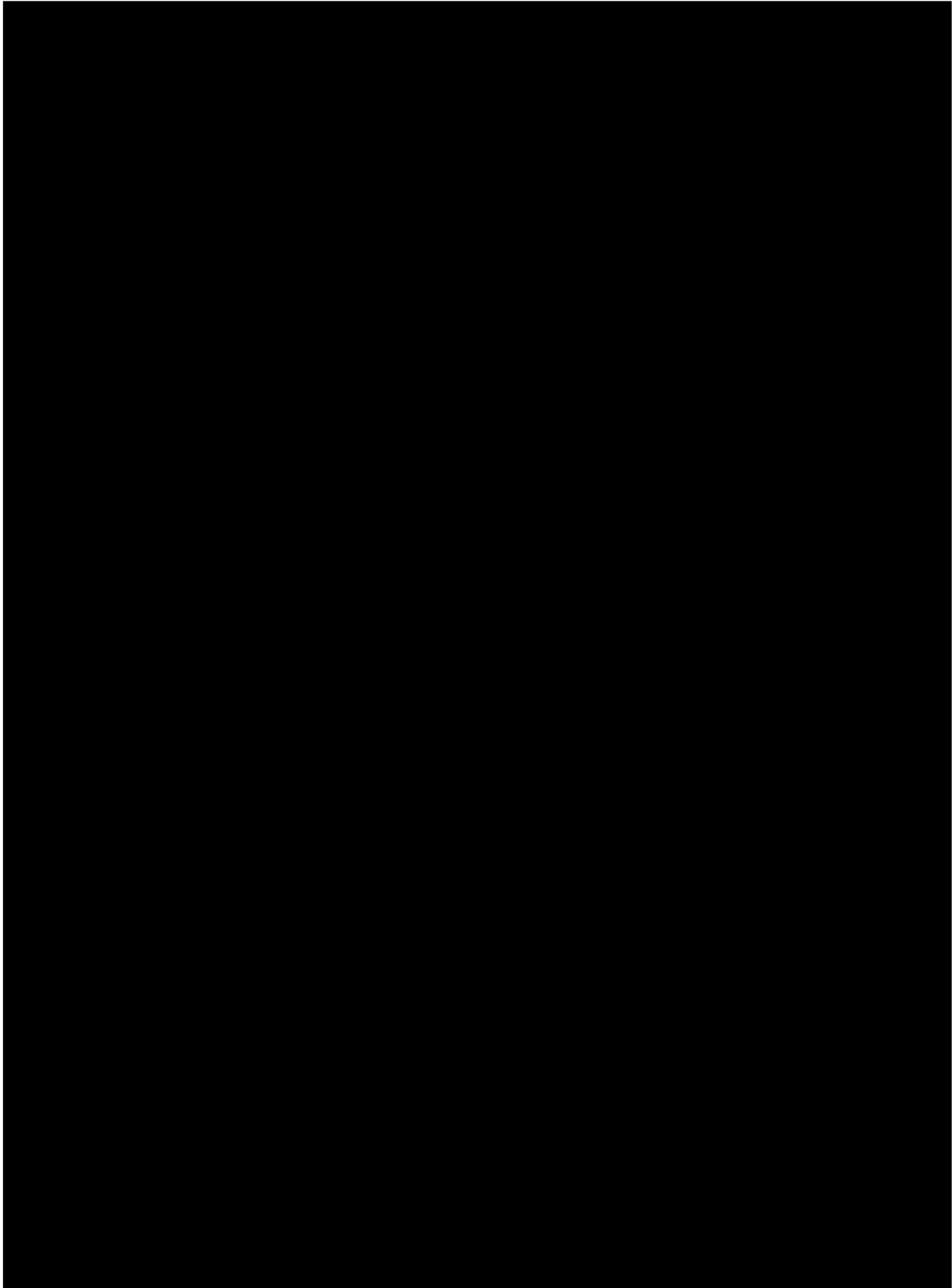


Figure 3. Approximate Project Area (outlined in green) depicted on 2019 San Antonio East 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map.

# The ALAMO







### **Brief History of Area**

The current site of Mission San Antonio de Valero is the third location of the Spanish mission initially established by Franciscan missionaries in 1718. While its first location may have been in the vicinity of San Pedro Springs, the mission occupied this site for less than 12 months.

Sometime in 1719 the mission was moved to a new location. Following a hurricane that hit the region in 1724 (Chabot 1930:23), the mission was heavily damaged, and the decision was made to move it yet again. The new, and current, location was a short distance to the north. Mission San Antonio de Valero continued to expand and change shape until the Mission was secularized in 1793 (**Figure 5**).

In 1745, during an inventory of the mission, Father Ortiz observed that the Indigenous quarters were huts constructed out of adobe bricks and straw roofs. The huts were located on both sides of an acequia (irrigation ditch) in the northern area of the present Alamo Plaza (Schuetz 1966, Habig 1977). By 1762, the Indigenous quarters along with the new granary, temporary church, and workshops were adjoined which created a large walled enclosure of the mission (Habig 1977). According to Ivey (1980), several years after the establishment of the mission, a defensive adobe wall was also constructed along the western row of adobe buildings in the plaza. The western wall was comprised of five households, with each household including three continuous structures. The households were then conjoined by a single wall. This gave the impression of a continuous western wall. The house continued to be used by the early military occupations until about 1825 (Ivey 1980). Between 1825 and 1829 the houses were sold to private citizens. One of the houses continued to be utilized until 1870 and another in the southwest corner was sold in 1904.

Due to the stone walls constructed around the mission compound, the location came to be used by Spanish, Mexican, and Texian forces during the military and political struggles of the early 19th century. During the early 1800s, the site became known as the Alamo, in reference to the presence of the Second Flying Company of San Carlos de Parras (Alamo de Parras) at the site. General Martín Perfecto de Cós of Mexico fortified the site in advance of the Siege of Bexar in 1835. Cós constructed a timber palisade extending from the southwest corner of the church, as



well as added the low barrack to the south wall/mission gate structure during this time. A lunette was added to the southern side of the mission gate as an additional defensive feature. After the 1836 battle at the Alamo, the Mexican Army was ordered to destroy the standing structures.

The Catholic Church took control of the site in 1841, though by 1846 the Church and Convento were the only original mission structures that remained (Cox 1994; Fox 1992). The U.S. Army began to use the site as a Quartermaster Depot in 1849 and the low barrack and church were used for storage space (Cox 1994:7). The Confederate Army then assumed control of the site from approximately 1861 to 1866 and continued its use as a storage area until the U.S. Army repossessed the Alamo in 1866. The low barrack, constructed in the plaza in 1835, was removed in the 1870s when the City of San Antonio acquired the land, which opened the plaza space to facilitate its growing utilization as a commercial and transportation hub (Fox 1992).

Review of historic maps prior to the late 1800s depict the approximate region of the Project Area. The 1764 Menchaca Map depicts the approximate location of the Project Area as just west of early Mission San Antonio de Valero (**Figure 6**). The 1836 Berlandier map and LaBastida map depict the Project Area slightly west of the western boundary of the fortified compound (**Figures 7 and 8**). The 1873 Koch Bird's Eye Map shows some structures within the approximate Project Area (**Figure 9**).

Throughout the years, Alamo Plaza remained a central focus on the landscape, becoming a hub for traders and economic growth. Structures within the central portion of the plaza were largely absent through history and into the current era, as the space was used as an open-air plaza. The Project Area is projected on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1877, 1892, 1896, and 1904 (**Figures 10-13**).

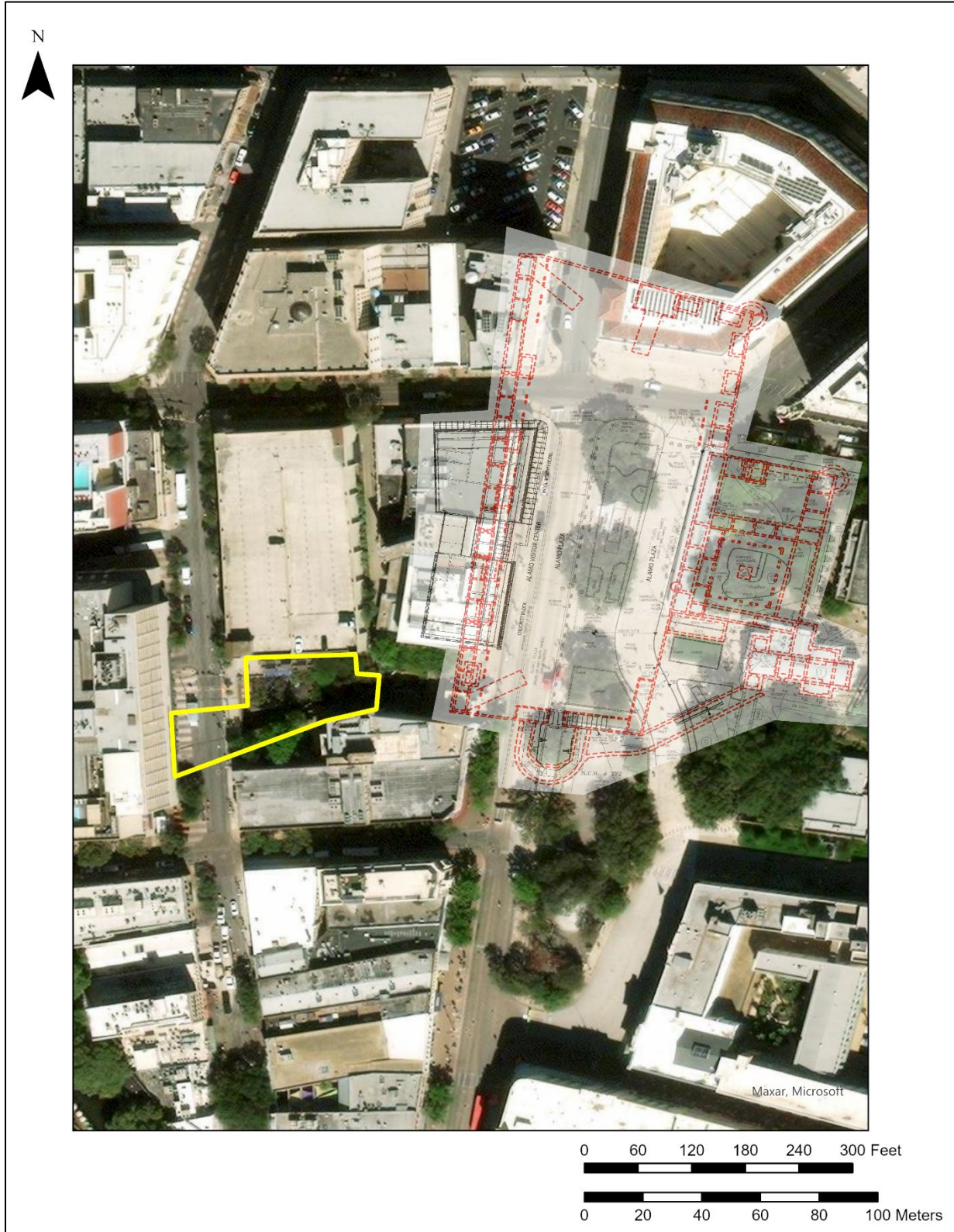


Figure 5. Approximate Project Area (outlined in yellow) and Mission San Antonio de Valero projected on an aerial image.

# The ALAMO



Figure 6. Menchaca Map with approximate location of Project Area outlined in red.

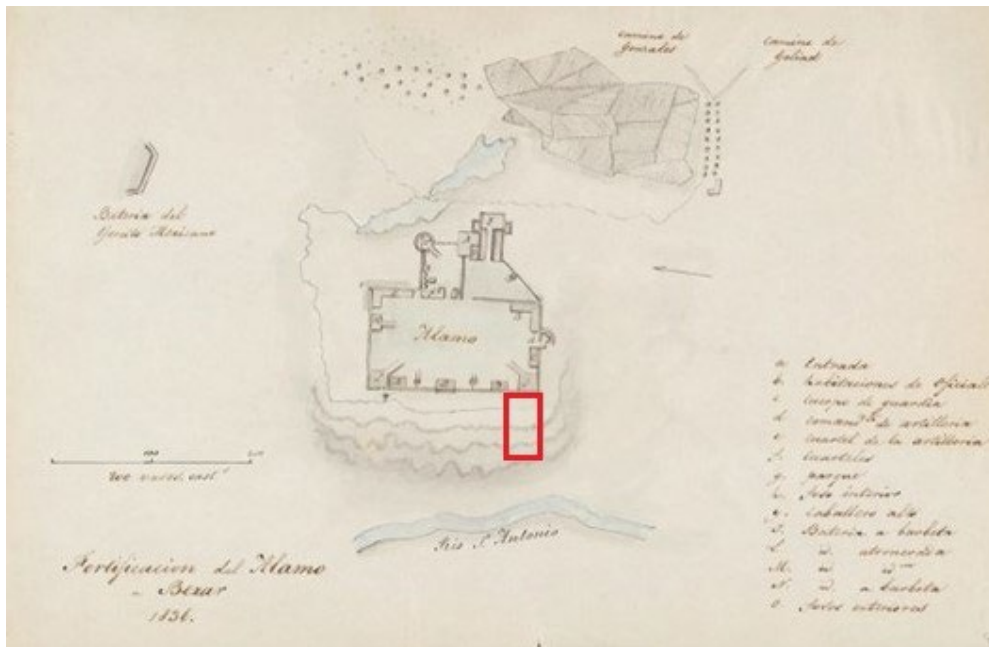


Figure 7. Berlandier Map with approximate location of Project Area outlined in red.

# The ALAMO

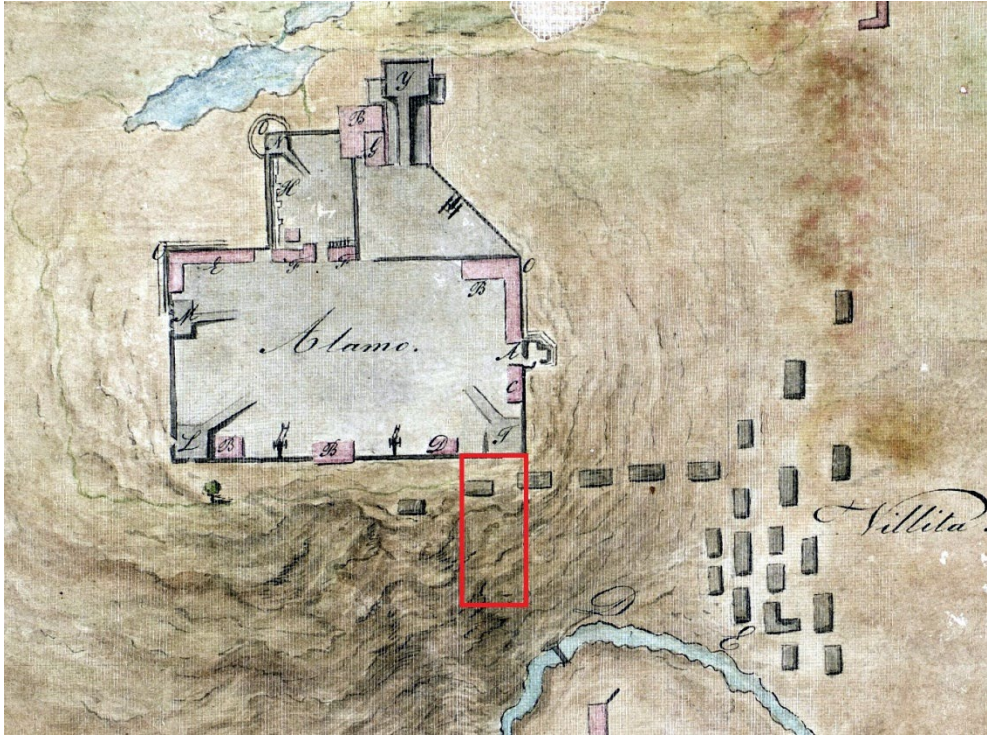


Figure 8. 1836 LaBasdita map with approximate location of Project Area outlined in red.

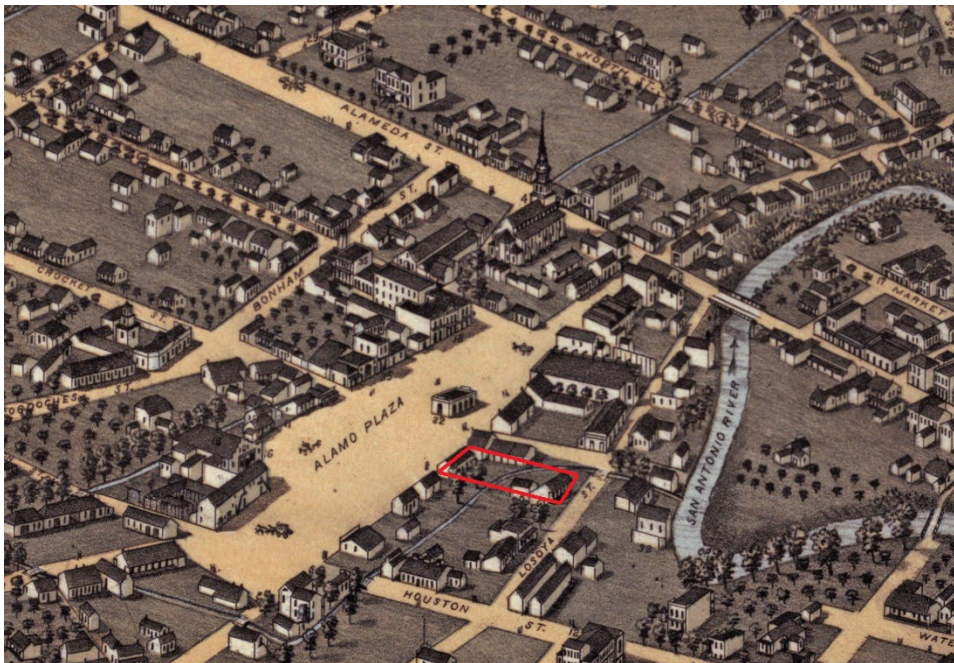


Figure 9. Close up of 1873 Koch Bird's Eye View with approximate Project Area outlined in red.

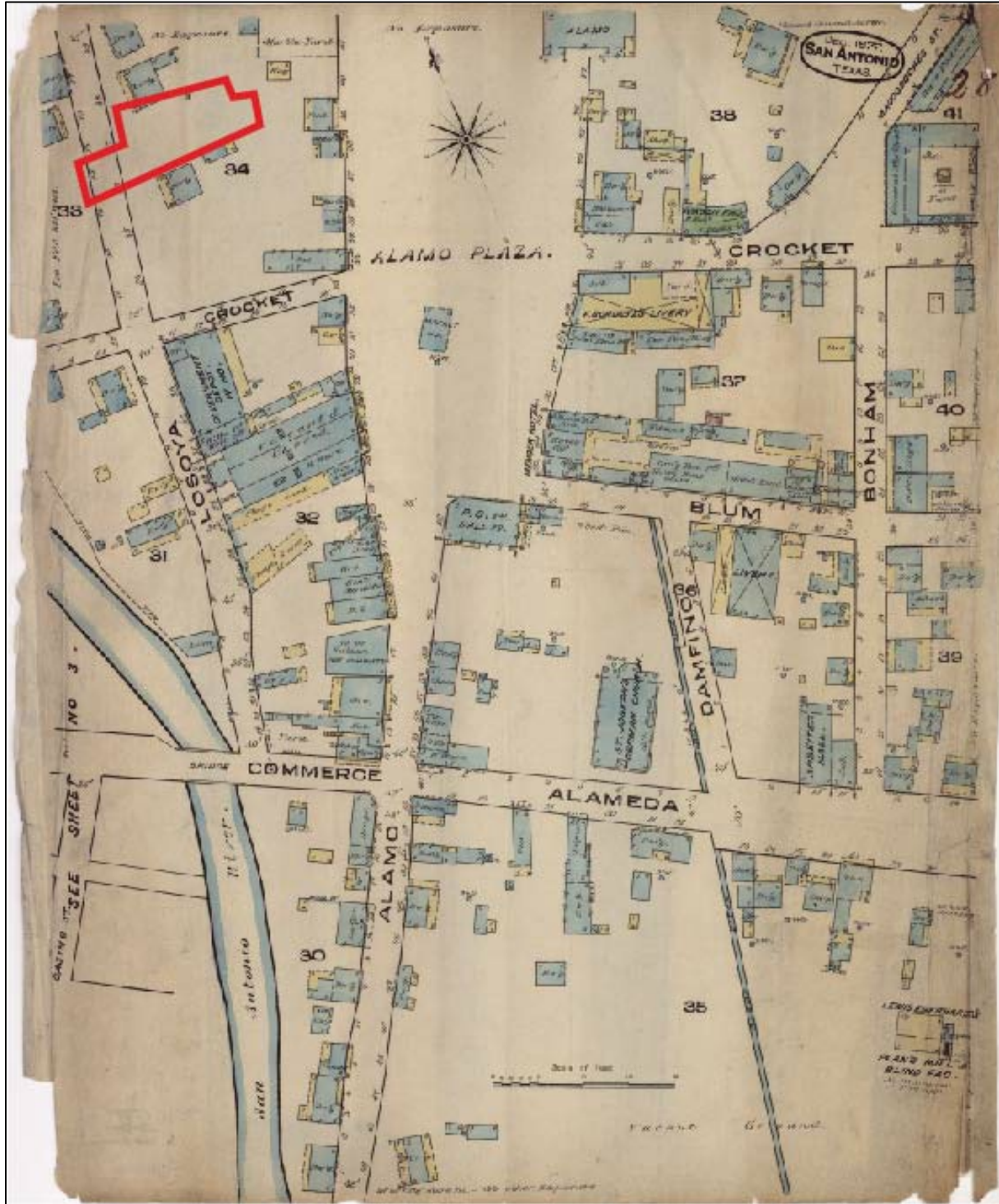
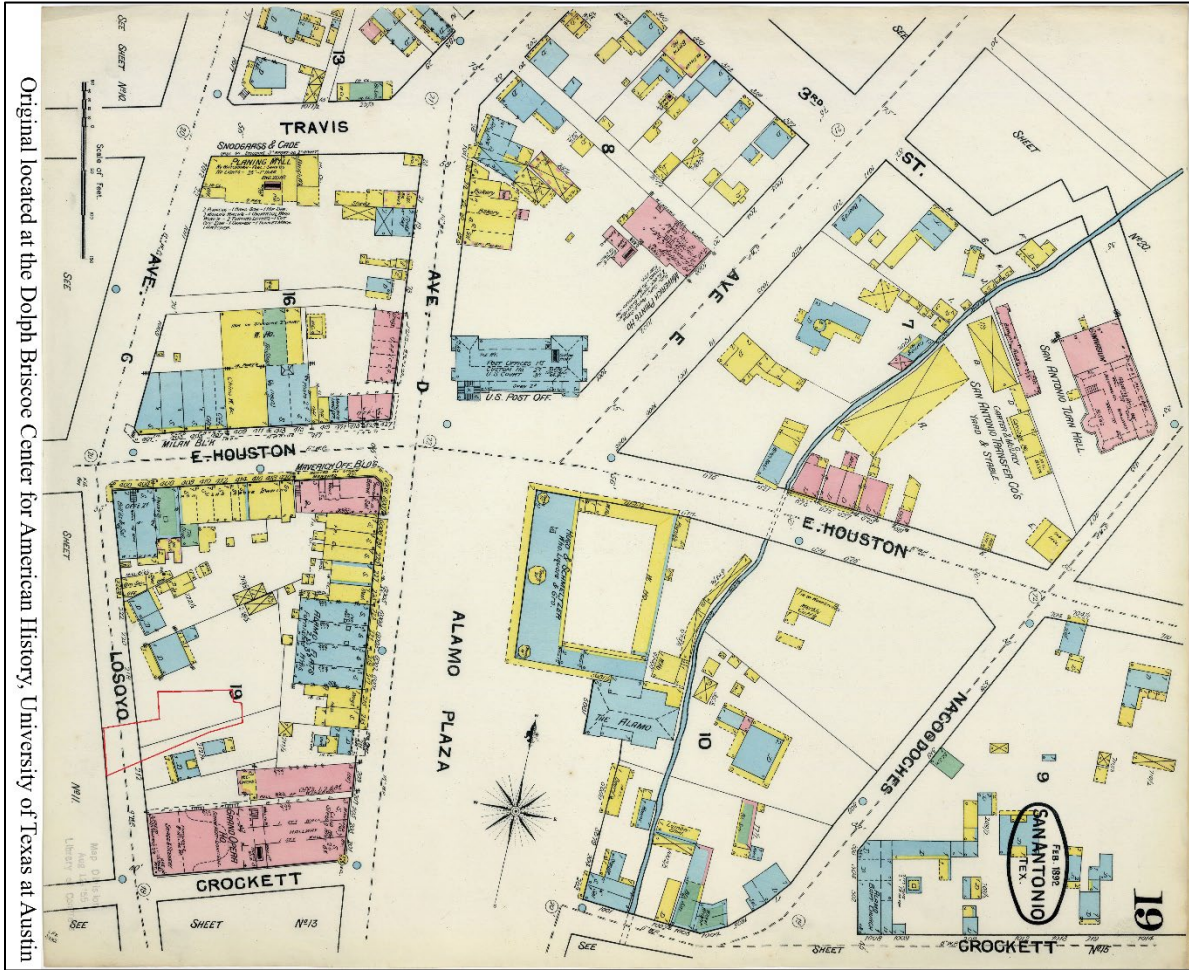


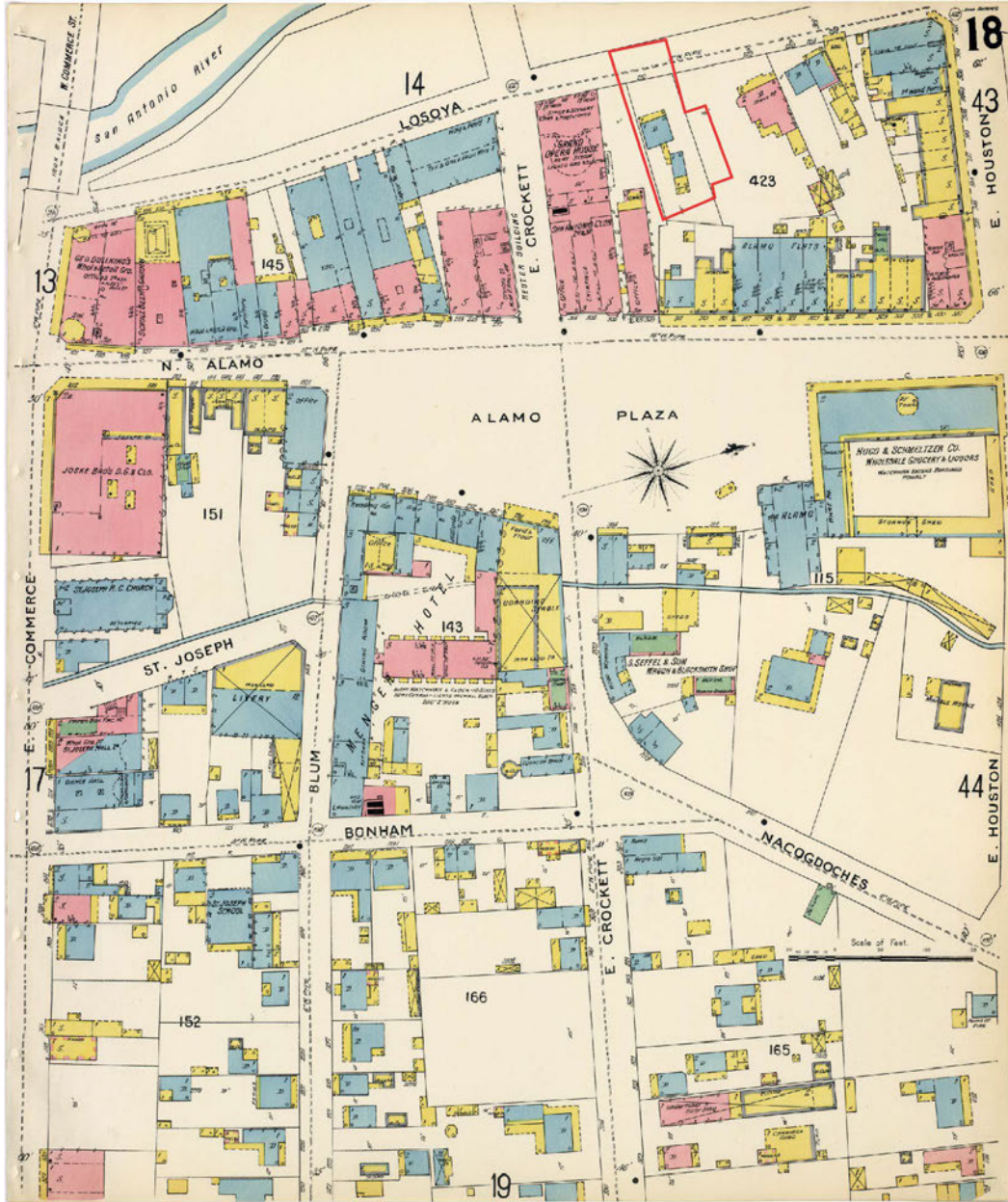
Figure 10. Approximate Project Area projected on 1877 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



Original located at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin

Figure 11. Approximate Project Area projected on 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

# The ALAMO



Original located at the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin

Figure 12. Approximate Project Area projected on 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



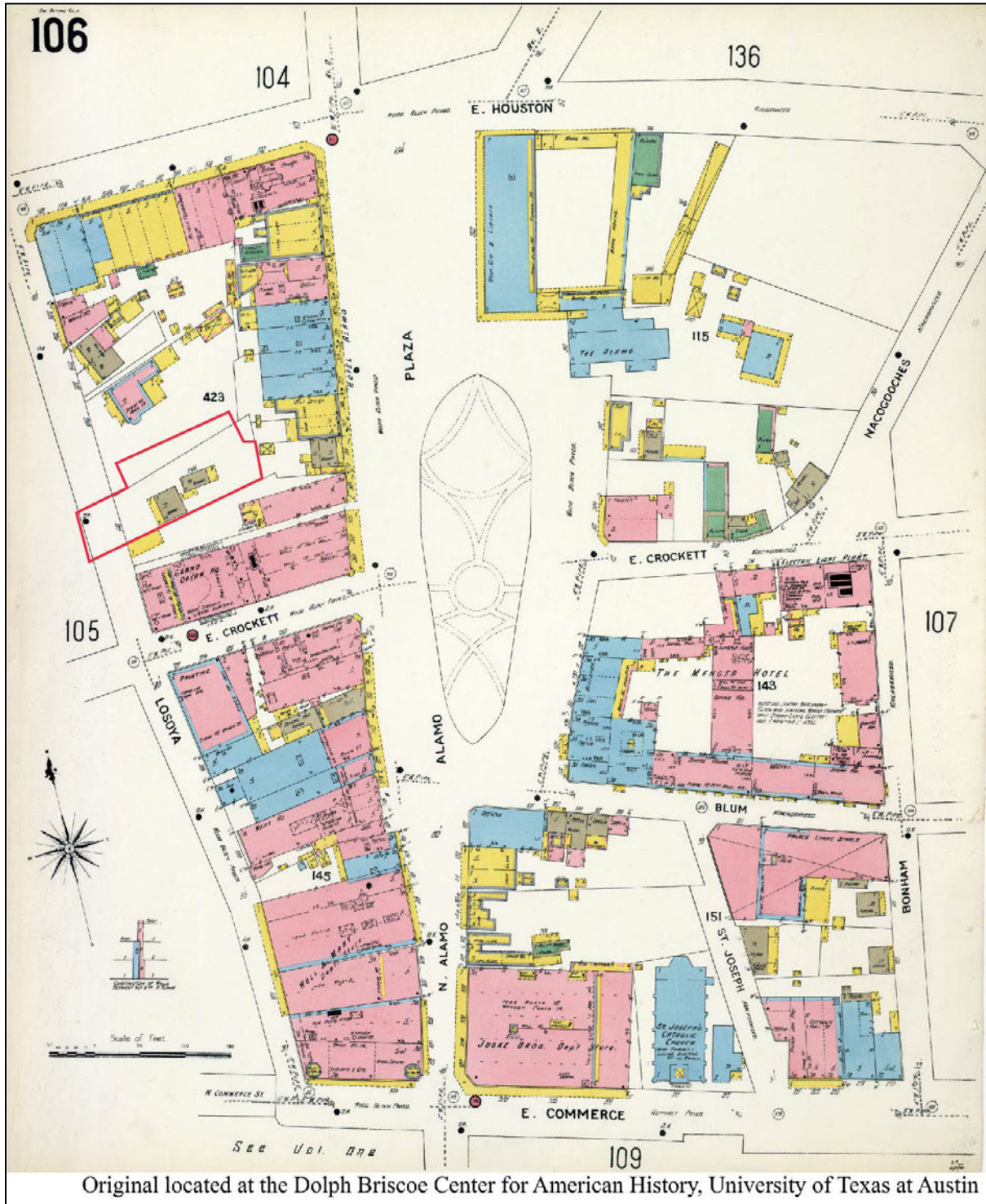


Figure 13. Approximate Project Area projected on 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

Due to the rich history of San Antonio and the Alamo site, several archaeological investigations have occurred within and near the Project Area (**Figure 14**). For the purpose of this SOW, only investigations in the immediate vicinity (within 50 meters) will be described. For an in-depth discussion of previous archaeological investigations associated with Mission San Antonio de Valero please see Anderson et al. 2018.

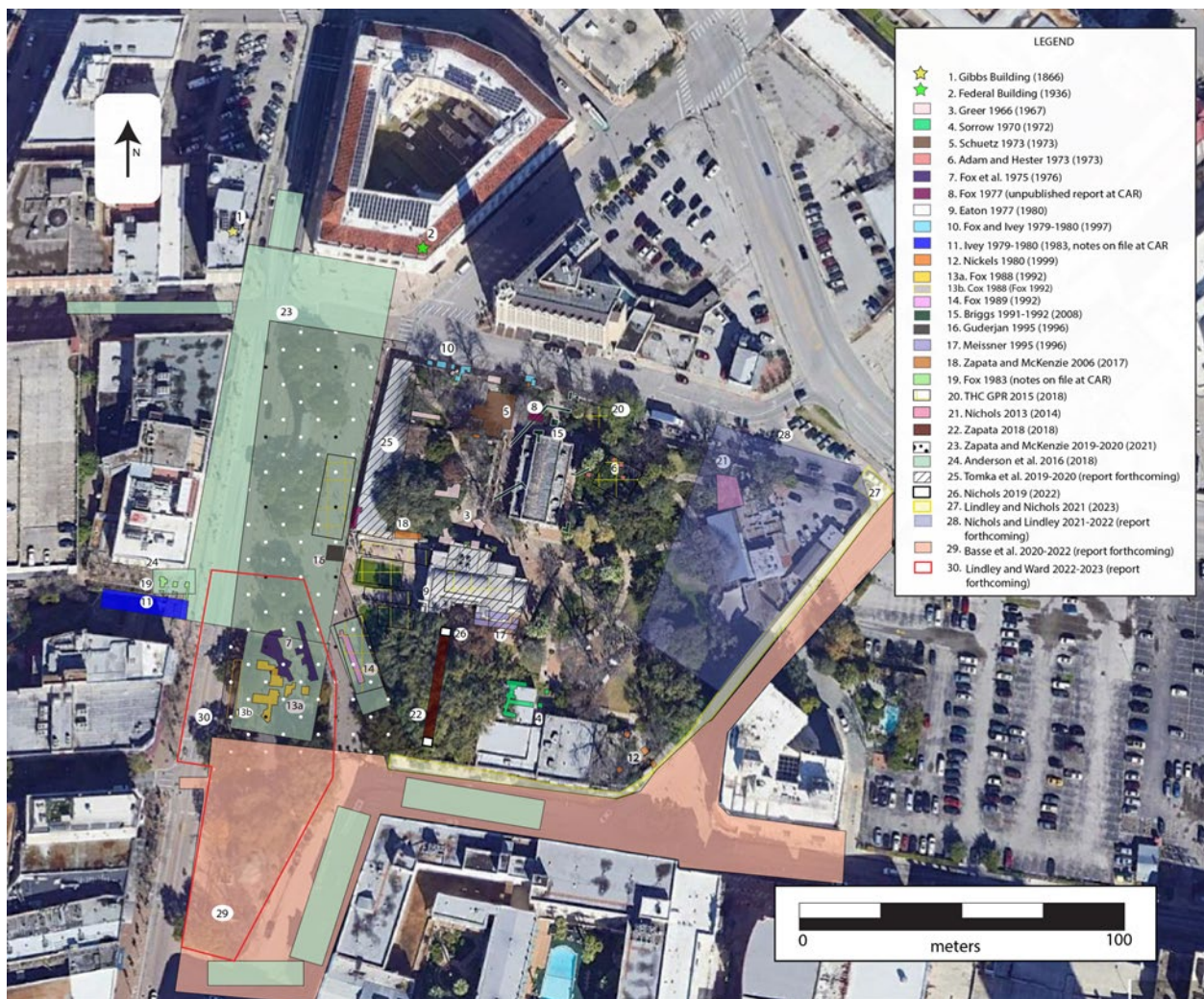


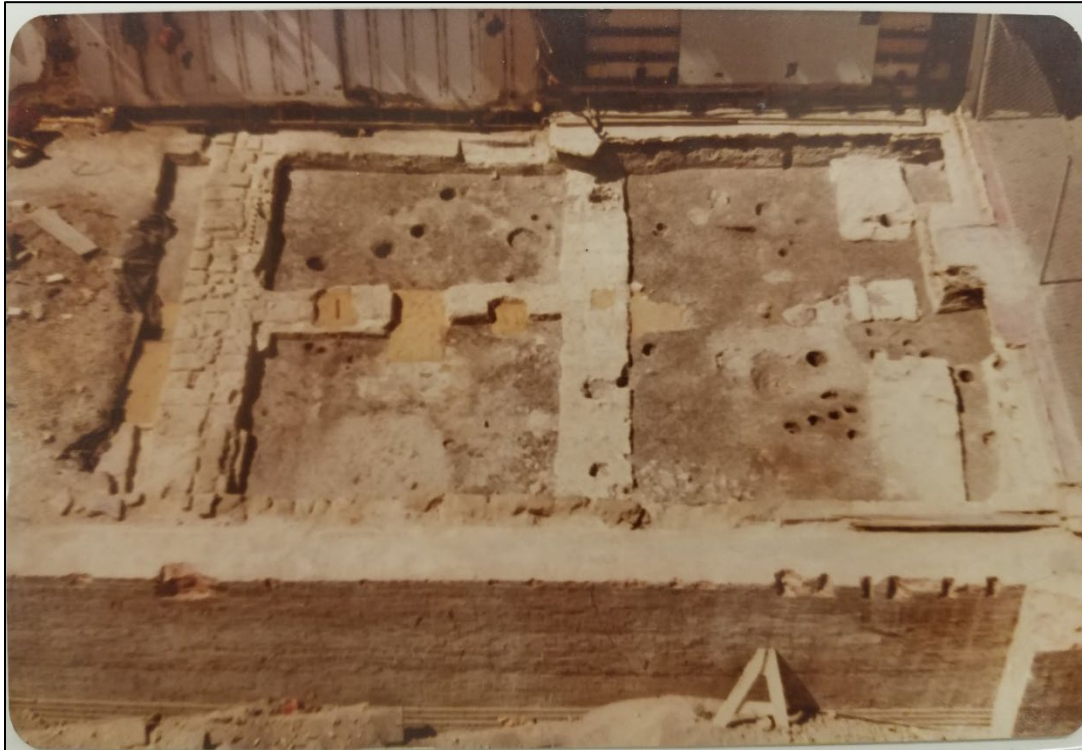
Figure 14. Previous Archaeological investigations within and surrounding the Alamo complex.



Across the street from the Alamo, almost due west from the Church, excavations at site 41BX438, also known as the RadioShack site, were conducted by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA) in 1979 (Ivey notes on file at CAR; Anderson et al. 2018) (**Figure 15**). Archaeologists revealed remnants of adobe structures, the suspected western wall of the original Alamo compound, a portion of the acequia, a stone-lined well, and a privy (Ivey 2005). CAR-UTSA revisited the site in 1980 for additional excavations and revealed an arcaded portico and two rectangular arch bases, as well as more adobe brick. After these investigations, an approximation of the original west wall was established.

The multi-firm excavations in 2016 documented six features associated with the west wall: an adobe brick column, an adobe brick, remnants of a collapsed adobe wall, and three possible post holes in this area (Anderson et al. 2018). The top of the adobe brick column, documented as feature A-1, was identified 57 cm below datum. The adobe column dimensions are approximately 50 cm (north-south) and 70 cm (east-west) and consist of four adobe bricks. The depth of feature A-1 is undetermined due to the feature preserved in place. The southeastern column was previously impacted possibly due to a post hole based on a circular depression and fragmented adobe. A candy wrapper from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century was the only cultural material associated with the feature. In unit A-2, the exposure of feature A-2 ranged from 42-57 cm below datum and was identified as a possible pit basin or post hole that measured approximately 20 cm (north-south) and 25 cm (east-west). The feature soil matrix contained adobe fragments and a few unidentified ferrous objects. In unit A-4, feature A-3 was identified as a possible post hole at 47 cm below datum and was defined by a soil stain that measured approximately 18 by 30 cm. The soil matrix contained charcoal flecks and Anderson et al (2018) suggested the flecks may be post fragments. Additionally, small limestone gravels and cobbles were discovered near and within the soil stain. In unit A-6, feature A-4 was discovered 35 cm below datum and identified as possible post hole due to the appearance of a circular soil stain. The feature soil matrix contained charcoal flecks. In unit A-6, feature A-5 consisted of an adobe brick and adobe melt approximately 48 cm below datum. The adobe melt extended the majority of unit and the adobe brick measured approximately 30 cm (east-west) and 50 cm (north-south). Feature A-6 contained remnants of a possible adobe wall collapse were documented in units A-2 through A-5. The

depths ranged approximately 42-52 cm below datum based on the initial exposure of the adobe bricks and adobe melt. While deposits may have been destroyed during the construction of the paseo to the river (**Figure 16**), it is possible that cultural deposits are still present adjacent to this site.



**Figure 15. Aerial photo of exposed archaeological features from CAR excavations at 41BX438, facing north. (Photo on file at CAR)**



Figure 16. Site of CAR's 1979 excavations during construction of Lower Paseo, facing east. (Photo on file at CAR)



Excavations north of the RadioShack site, at the location of the former Remember the Alamo Theater, were undertaken in 1983 by archaeologists from CAR-UTSA (Ivey 2005). Excavation units were placed in targeted areas with the purpose of locating any adobe foundations associated with those found from site 41BX438. Matrix was not screened during excavations, but observed artifacts include a musket ball, 19th century ceramics, unglazed earthenwares, and metal objects (Anderson et al. 2018).



## Scope of Work

In anticipation of a redesign of the Lower Paseo, a pedestrian walkway that connects the Hyatt Hotel with Alamo Plaza, preliminary demolition is expected to begin in November 2023. In its current state the Lower Paseo presents hazardous conditions for pedestrians. Expedited construction allows the ATI to quickly address the safety concerns. Demolition will consist of the removal of the concrete hardscape, water feature, trees and landscaping, and existing utilities (**Figure 17**). There will also be excavation for the installation of an elevator. The demolition will occur in a section of the Lower Paseo that currently is approximately 16 ft (5 m) to 20 ft (6 m) below the existing Alamo Plaza surface level (**Figures 18 and 19**). Due to the current elevation of the Project Area, there is a low probability of encountering intact archaeological deposits. As such, ATI proposes archaeological monitoring as the methodology to support the construction activities.



Figure 17. Architectural drawing of proposed demolition activities in Project Area. Trees highlighted in green, utility lines highlighted in yellow, and the elevator pit highlighted in orange. Concrete walls are designated by the black sketch lines.





**Figure 18. Photo showing the depth from approximate Alamo Plaza level to the Lower Paseo, facing north.**



**Figure 19. Photo of the depressed water feature at Lower Paseo, facing west.**

### *Archaeological Monitoring*

The archaeologist will monitor all ground disturbing activities associated with the Lower Paseo demolition project to observe if intact cultural deposits or features are present. Mechanical excavations by the construction team will use a smooth blade bucket to avoid damage to potential archaeological deposits. During the excavations, the archaeologist will inspect the area excavated as well as the backdirt for historic/prehistoric cultural remains. The process will be photo-documented throughout the project. The archaeologist will prepare daily monitoring notes that record location, depth of impact, and cultural materials observed and collected. The archaeologist will document the soils, to include color, texture, and inclusions, and when possible, create a soil profile map.



The anticipated ground disturbances are described below:

1. Removal of the existing hardscape. This includes concrete sidewalks and walls. After removal of the hardscape, there will be up to 24 inches (61 cm) of soil removed below the concrete. During the demolition phase excavation will not exceed 24 in (61 cm) below the concrete.
2. Removal of the 28 trees that are located along the sidewalk and water feature. Tree removal will require a maximum excavation depth of 5 feet (1.5 meters) below surface. Figure 12 illustrates the excavation area required to remove the trees in green.
3. Existing utilities within the Project Area will be demolished. Utilities will be removed via trench excavation. Trenches will be approximately 3 ft (0.9 m) in width and will reach a maximum depth of 6 ft (1.8 m) below surface, although project engineers expect many utilities lines to be at a depth of 4 ft (1.2 m) below surface.
4. The existing concrete water feature will be removed. After concrete removal, an additional 24 in (61 cm) of soil may be removed.
5. Excavation for the installation of an elevator. The elevator pit will be located at the eastern extent of the project area. The elevator pit will require excavation to a maximum depth of 11 ft (3.3 m) below surface. The dimensions of the elevator pit will be approximately 8 ft (2.4 m) in width and 10 ft (3 m) in length.

### ***Archaeological Features***

Should intact features or deposits be encountered, the excavations in that area will stop to allow time for the archaeologist to record the location and fully document the feature and associated context. A Feature Form will be used to record each feature encountered. Photos will be taken of the feature and GPS points will be recorded using a Juniper Systems Geode as well as with a



Total Data Station (TDS). If intact archaeological features are encountered, ATI will immediately notify via email the GLO, THC, and COSA-OHP. The ATI Archaeologist will consult with the THC and COSA-OHP if and when significant deposits or features are encountered, and not resume excavations in that area until THC and COSA/OHP concur with the proposed course of action. Features encountered during excavations and predating the early 20<sup>th</sup> century will be documented and preserved in place. All preservation methods will be discussed with THC and in collaboration with GLO and COSA-OHP so as to prevent future construction from impacting archaeological features and/or deposits. If warranted, samples of the matrix encountered associated with a feature will be screened through a ¼-inch wire mesh screen. All artifacts associated with a feature will be collected. Should human remains be encountered at any point, the collaborative Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains will be enacted.

### ***Artifact Collection Policy***

The project will adhere to a limited artifact collection policy, only temporally diagnostic artifacts will be collected during monitoring, unless associated with a feature. Non-diagnostic artifacts encountered during the investigations that are not collected will be photographed in the field with a scale. During backhoe trenching all artifacts with the exception of post-1950 material will be collected. In addition, descriptions and drawings that convey the range of variation and relative frequencies of observed specimens will be recorded in accordance with Section 4.2.3.6 of the CTA's Professional Performance Standards. All work will comply with CTA standards for the overall project, unless documented field conditions warrant otherwise.

### ***Laboratory Methods***

Artifacts will be processed in the archaeology laboratory in the Alamo Collections Center, where they will be washed, air dried, and stored in archival-quality, 4-mil zip-lock bags. Acid-free labels will be placed in all artifact bags. Each label will display provenience information and a



corresponding lot number written in pencil. The materials will be processed in accordance with current Council of Texas Archaeologists guidelines.

### ***Reporting Requirements***

Following the completion of the field investigations, the ATI will produce a technical report for review by the GLO, COSA-OHP, and THC in accordance with its Rules of Practice and Procedure, Chapter 26, Section 27, and the CTA Guidelines for Cultural Resources Management Reports. The report will provide a discussion of the field methods and survey results of the field investigation. The report will also include recommendations for further work or no further work with appropriate justifications based on the requirements of 13 TAC 26.5(35), 13 TAC 26.20(1), and 13 TAC 26.20(2) and CTA Guidelines.

A draft of the technical report will be submitted to the GLO and COSA-OHP for review and comments. Subsequently, the report will be revised to address GLO and COSA-OHP comments and then submitted to THC for their review and approval. Once the report has been reviewed by the respective agencies, ATI will make revisions and submit one redacted and one non-redacted, tagged .PDF version of the Final Report via eTRAC to the THC (*Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (3)*). Additionally, two physical copies (1 bound and 1 unbound) of the non-redacted final report will be sent to the THC. A completed Abstract (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (a)(4)*) and Shapefile (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (2)*) of the Project Area will also be submitted to the THC for their records. One redacted copy of the final report will also be submitted to Texas State Library and Archives Commission, State Publication Depository Program (*TAC, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.16 (3)*).

### ***Curation***

Artifacts collected during the investigations will be submitted for final curation to the CAR-UTSA. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings will be placed into labeled



archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs will be printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and will be placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves when needed. All field forms will be completed with pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations will be placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. Artifacts and associated project records will be permanently curated at the University of Texas at San Antonio-Center for Archaeological Research.

Temporary Curatorial or Laboratory Facility: Alamo Trust Inc., 300 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205

Permanent Curatorial Facility: UTSA-CAR, One UTSA Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78249.

### *Additional Considerations*

Should human remains be encountered during any portion of this project, the archaeologist will immediately stop work in that unit and will notify the appropriate parties, in accordance with the previously created Protocol for Protection and Treatment of Human Burial Remains During Alamo Plan Phase 2 Utilities Potholing Project. The protocol is attached to the scope of work (Appendix A). All archaeologists on site will follow all State legal procedures including the current statutes of the Texas Health and Safety Code in dealing with any remains. As previously mentioned, no work in that unit will proceed until all agencies and stakeholders are notified, and the next steps are determined in consultation with the oversight agencies. In the event of the discovery of any human remains, a press release will be issued jointly by the ATI and City.

In consultation with the THC, subsequent to proper analyses and/or quantification, ATI will develop a detailed plan with an artifact disposal protocol that meets the requirements of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 26, Subchapter C, Rule 26.17(f).

Redundant materials and artifacts possessing little scientific value will be recommended to be discarded pursuant to Chapter 26.27(g)(2) of the ACT. Artifact classes to be discarded specific to this project may include, but are not limited to, burned rock, snail shell, unidentifiable metal, glass fragments, soil samples, and materials later identified as recent (post-1950). Prior to



disposal, the Principal Investigator will confirm with the THC the items that are proposed to be discarded.



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2018 *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of Alamo Plaza (41BX6), San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas*. Report on file with Raba Kistner, Inc.
- Schutze, Meredith K.  
1966 *Historic Background of the Mission San Antonio de Valero*. State Building Commission Archaeological Program Report No. 1.
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## **PROTOCOL FOR PROTECTION AND TREATMENT OF HUMAN BURIAL REMAINS DURING ALAMO PLAN -Lower Paseo**

**Updated November 2022**

Burials and cemeteries, including Native American burials and cemeteries, discovered or identified within the City of San Antonio (City) property or right-of-way during the Alamo Plan Lower Paseo (Project) shall be treated in accord with provisions of Chapters 711 and 715 of the Texas Health and Safety Code; Title 9, Chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resources Code; and Title 13, Part 2, of the Texas Administrative Code. These laws require that all treatment, handling, exhumation, and reburial of human burial remains be done with dignity and respect for the individual. They also provide a legal process for burial removal and protection of burials from intentional disturbance from utility installation or thoroughfare construction or improvements.

Any action taken during this Project will be consistent with state laws and regulations identified above, including the filing of applicable notices, application for appropriate permits from state agencies, and actions regarding the handling of remains or associated objects from the Project site. Specific requirements and actions will be dependent on the circumstances of the found objects and the legal requirements applicable to those circumstances. The project is not a federal undertaking.

### **Discovery Procedures**

In the event human remains or funerary objects are discovered in the course of the Project, all ground- disturbing work within the excavation unit will cease, and the City Archaeologists, Alamo Trust, Inc. (ATI), and the Texas Historical Commission (THC) will be notified immediately by the Archaeology Principal Investigator (PI). The City in collaboration with ATI will notify appropriate stakeholders of the discovery and begin coordination to ensure the appropriate and respectful identification and treatment of the human remains. The City Archaeologists will notify the appropriate City and project officials. The ATI will contact the Texas General Land Office (GLO) and Bexar County officials as well as the Alamo Mission Archaeology Advisory Committee. The City Archaeologists, or designated City representative,



will contact Native American groups including the Tap Pilam Coahuiltecan Nation and the Lipan Apache Tribe of Texas as well as the Archdiocese of San Antonio and local descendant groups, including but not limited to the American Indians in Texas at the Spanish Colonial Missions, the 1718 San Antonio Founding Families and Descendants, the Los Bexareños Genealogy and Historical Society, the Granaderos y Damas de Galvez, the Canary Islands Descendants Association, and the Alamo Defenders Descendants Association to notify them of the discovery of human remains and will consult with them on appropriate methods and procedures to follow under the Texas Health and Safety Code. The ATI will reach out to the Bexar County Medical Examiner's Office prior to the commencement of the Project to make them aware of the activities and notify the ME in the event of a discovery.

In coordination with the City, ATI, and PI, field investigations may be monitored by Native American groups and/or other descendant groups. Archaeologists will provide these monitors with a shaded area for seating that is located outside the zone of heavy equipment operation. All human remains will be treated with respect and care. In the event of discovery of a burial shaft or physical human remains or funerary objects, as stated above, all work will cease in the excavation unit and all exposed intact human remains will be immediately covered with muslin fabric, then geotextile and light weight plastic sheeting and reburied under a shallow blanket of soil to prevent unnecessary exposure. Soil from the excavation unit will be used to cover the burial along with a clean layer of sand placed above the soil. The location will be marked in the field.

Any analysis of remains will be conducted by a qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with experience in Native American and Historic Spanish Colonial skeletal morphology and pathology. Analysis of remains will include skeletal and burial pit measurements, burial arrangements, soil test (if warranted) and macroscopic examination of the skeletal elements. No intrusive or destructive analysis of human remains shall occur. Field notes will be taken to document identifying attributes of the burial. Photography of encountered burials will only be permitted in cases that hand-drawn depictions are not possible. Photographs should be converted to hand-drawn depictions. At no time will photographs of the human remains be presented.



Digital files and prints will be destroyed after they have been converted to hand-drawn depictions.

Any discovered remains will be enclosed within a fenced area that is screened from public view. Fencing shall be anchored above-ground with no subsurface components or placed in an area with a low potential to impact buried human remains.

The ATI will provide law enforcement/security services to ensure the discovered site is secured and protected from damage or vandalism 24-hours per day. The City will assist to ensure the site is secured daily until all human remains at discovery sites have been exhumed under the law, and with consultation with descendant groups. Individuals or groups not directly involved with the archaeological investigations and the Project will not be allowed to view, handle, or photograph human remains, except by authorization of the THC, in consultation with the ATI and City.

If any human remains are discovered, all work within the excavation unit will cease until the notifications and consultation process has occurred. All project contact with the media will be coordinated with the Director of Communications and Community Outreach representing the ATI and the Public Information Officer representing the City. During discovery, archaeologists will document the position and location of the remains. As required, they may also perform exploratory investigations around the discovery of the site to determine whether the remains are part of an articulated burial and whether other remains and/or burials are clustered nearby. The purpose of these investigations will be to determine whether the remains are associated with an articulated burial, a disarticulated burial, or disarticulated remains previously disturbed, and if so, whether the burial is an isolated occurrence or part of a larger cemetery area. All discovered remains and/or burials will be treated under the legal requirements of the law. The City will file all required records or notices associated with discovered remains and/or burials consistent with all local and state laws and regulations. All proposed actions will follow all applicable local and state regulations.

It is not the intention of the Project to remove and relocate human remains; however, it is possible this could be unavoidable in certain situations requiring actions consistent with the



Texas Health and Safety Code. If such a situation arises, the City, ATI, and archaeologists shall follow the removal of human remains requirements outlined in Chapter 711 of the Texas Health and Safety Code as well as any other laws that apply. They will consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies as well as descendant groups prior to any removal of human remains. All remains will be hand removed by qualified archaeologists. Should the entirety of each burial determined to require exhumation extend beyond the excavation unit, the unit will be extended in order to remove the complete burial. The immediate location surrounding the burial will be screened in accordance with best practices as determined by the City Archaeologists, ATI Archaeologist, THC, and PI. Soils associated with the burial will be collected and stored with the burial until the time of the reinterment. Remains will be stored in a climate controlled, secure curatorial facility until the time of reinterment. All cultural material and associated grave goods will be collected and curated with the associated burial.

All human remains and funerary objects shall be carefully removed using manual archaeological techniques and shall be documented in the field and laboratory in accordance with professional standards for archaeological documentation and shall include photographs, drawings, and notes. The human remains will be documented with sketch maps in plan view, and their vertical and horizontal position will be captured with a Total Data Station collector. Location data will be tied into permanent datum points. Archaeologists will use soft brushes and tools to expose any skeletal elements for appropriate documentation. A qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with human osteology experience will examine the remains and if possible, provide a biological profile estimation, including age, sex, stature, and possible ethnic, cultural, or racial affiliation.

If the City, ATI, and State determine additional analytical techniques are required, those techniques will be non- destructive and will be performed under the direction of a qualified Physical Anthropologist/Osteologist with human osteology experience.

If reinterment is necessary under the Health and Safety Code, this will occur at the completion of the project and/or according to the timelines established in the project's Texas Antiquities Permit. Reburial may be above ground and may require commingling of remains that cannot be



associated with a specific individual or burial (e.g., disarticulated, out-of-context, or scattered). Reburial within Alamo Plaza is highly preferred. The City and ATI will coordinate with the descendant groups regarding any reburials, including for appropriate ceremonial procedures for reinterment. This may include more than one appropriate ceremony or procedure. Appropriate parties may be present for and/or conduct the reburial ceremony. The ceremony will be kept private and not open to the public. Any potential reburial location will be done in accordance with the Health and Safety Code and all other applicable laws.

# TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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**Item 7**  
Texas Historical Commission  
Antiquities Advisory Board  
October 27, 2023

## **Discussion and possible action regarding an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Permit #1206 related to hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County**

### **Background:**

Located across from the Alamo, the Woolworth Building at 518 E. Houston Street/321 Alamo Plaza was designated as a State Antiquities Landmark in May 2019. The building, designed by San Antonio architects Adams and Adams, was constructed in 1920–1921 for the national department store chain during a time of considerable growth. Its significance to African American civil rights derives from the peaceful integration of its lunch counter and six others in downtown San Antonio in March of 1960. The sit-in was organized by the local chapter of the NAACP and community, church, and business leaders.

This Woolworth's location closed in 1997, and the building subsequently housed a Foot Locker. From 2002 until August of 2022, the building was used by Ripley's Haunted Adventure. In 2015, the State of Texas purchased the building and the adjacent Palace Theater Arcade and Crockett Block.

### **Scope of Work:**

On January 31, 2023, the Commission authorized the Executive Director to issue Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to a finishes investigation in the Woolworth Building. The permit, which expires September 1, 2024, has the following scope of work:

Site work entails removal of the concrete topping, pavers, and mortar bed at limited locations to the top of the basement concrete or soil, followed by in-kind repair of waterproofing, joint sealants, pavers, and concrete topping. The extent and conditions of the light wells will also be investigated. Work to the building includes investigation of foundation and wall conditions through removal of non-original gypsum board partitions, selective removal of masonry to determine foundation and wall thickness, and borescope probes through mortar joints. Partitions will be rebuilt in-kind, and masonry at investigation sites will be restored using a previously approved mortar mix. Selective areas of cladding and trim at the storefronts will be removed to investigate the substrate, then reinstalled. At upper levels, window sashes, transom windows, and trim will be temporarily removed from selected locations for investigation of jamb, head, sill, and masonry opening conditions; all elements will be promptly replaced. Finish samples will be gathered from approximately ten locations per façade. Three mortar samples each will be removed from the terra cotta and brick, then patched with approved mortar. Investigations at the roof entail cutting approximately four 1' square openings into the roofing material, removal of coping stones at one location per façade to expose the top of the wall and cornice support structure, and removal of terra cotta brackets at one location per façade. The roof will be patched to match existing conditions, coping will be reinstalled, and terra cotta will be reinstalled, or temporary protection provided. On the interior, investigation will determine historic finishes, including the extent and type of flooring and other finishes remaining in the lunch counter area.

## TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Findings from the initial investigative work have encouraged project professionals to seek an amendment to the Historic Buildings and Structures Permit #1206 to perform a more comprehensive discovery process and material conditions assessment to the flooring, walls, and ceilings of the Woolworth Building. The scope includes selective demolition and documentation of different eras of interior finishes, including hazardous materials abatement as needed. Further investigations into the exterior of the building will continue as well with an assessment of the historical significance of the doors, repair and restoration of the wooden windows, and protection and reuse of the metal windows.

A hazardous materials survey discovered the following hazardous materials inside the Woolworth Building:

1. Asbestos-containing materials
2. Lead paint
3. Universal waste
4. Suspect liquid PCB-containing equipment
5. Mold

During the discovery process, staff will stay in regular communication with project professionals regarding the extent to which materials will be removed as those decisions are made.

The Commission may authorize the amendment as written, apply special conditions to the amendment, request additional information for review, request a revised scope of work, or deny the amendment.

### **Motion Option 1 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend authorizing the Executive Director to issue an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition and hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County, and further authorizing the Executive Director to make decisions regarding the extent of material removal during execution of work under the permit.

### **Motion Option 2 (AAB):**

Move to send forward to the Commission and recommend denial of an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition and hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

### **Motion Option 1 (Commission):**

Move to authorize the Executive Director to issue an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition and hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County, and further authorize the Executive Director to make decisions regarding the extent of material removal during execution of work under the permit.

### **Motion Option 2 (Commission):**

Move to deny issuance of an amendment to Historic Buildings and Structures Antiquities Permit #1206 related to selective demolition and hazardous materials abatement at the Woolworth Building, San Antonio, Bexar County.

## Elizabeth Brummett

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**From:** Pam Rosser <prosser@thealamo.org>  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 7, 2023 4:15 PM  
**To:** Elizabeth Brummett; Sheena Cox  
**Subject:** #HS 1206 amendment request

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Completed

**CAUTION:** External Email – This email originated from outside the THC email system. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Elizabeth,

The Woolworth Building requires removal of the following hazardous materials.

- Asbestos-Containing Materials
- Lead Paint
- Universal Waste
- Suspect Liquid PCB-Containing Equipment
- Mold-Moisture Assessment.

We request an amendment to HS Permit #1206 to be submitted to the Commission for the October 2023 quarterly meeting.

The following information will be submitted in the next few weeks,

- The hazardous materials assessment
- A narrative which will include how the existing historic finishes will be impacted and protected.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information between now and September 8<sup>th</sup>.

Best,

**Pamela Jary Rosser PA AIC**

Conservator  
Alamo Trust, Inc.

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[prosser@thealamo.org](mailto:prosser@thealamo.org)

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[thealamo.org](http://thealamo.org)

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## HISTORIC FINISHES AND MATERIALS AT THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

### **Request:**

*Provide a narrative on the existing historic finishes at the Woolworth Building.*

### **Introduction**

The historic materials and finishes in the Woolworth Building date from two distinct periods of time - the building's original construction date of 1921 and a later remodeling of the store that was completed in 1954. Woolworth's celebrated its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1954, and as part of this milestone embarked on a national effort to update their stores, including this downtown San Antonio store. These improvements form the basis for the context for the successful integration of the lunch counter in 1960, as part of the national Civil Rights movement.

The Woolworth's San Antonio store included numerous interior finishes in its original construction (1921) - ceramic tile floors, wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings (both adhered to structure and other surfaces and on lath), decorative plaster finishes, terrazzo stairs and other elements. Most of these finishes and materials have been removed by Woolworth's, previous owners and tenants.

### **Historic Interior Finishes**

#### **Flooring**

**Basement** - The primary floor existing finishes are exposed concrete, non-historic carpet and resilient flooring, with the stairs that led to the first floor of terrazzo treads and risers. Other historic finishes may remain in place under the newer finishes.

**Impact** - Conduct further investigation to determine if there are remaining historic finishes; this will be conducted following removal of newer (non-historic) floor finishes and partitions.

**First floor** - most of the historic floor finishes - ceramic tile and resilient tile - were removed or covered over by the previous owners and tenants, with a small area of hexagonal ceramic tile flooring remaining in place. These tiles are barely visible below a later, painted floor finish. Areas of non-historic concrete slabs are found in much of the first floor, with no evidence of historic finishes evident in observational reviews to date.

**Impact** - Conduct further investigation to determine if there are remaining historic finishes; this will be conducted after removal of newer floor finishes and partitions. Based on findings, selective direction for removal or reuse of historic finishes may occur. Disposition of findings will be determined at that time.

**First floor, Civil Rights area** - The Civil Rights area has retained several historic floor finishes. Although these areas are limited, it has allowed the extent of these historic finishes to be determined as part of the recent investigation in the historic Lunch Counter area.

These historic finishes include:

- The concrete flooring (1954) in the civil rights area retains the mounting scars in the floor from the stools at the lunch counter at lunch counters 1, 2 and 3.

**Impact** - The concrete slab at counters 2 and 3 will be retained in place and included in the planned Civil Rights exhibit.

- Basketweave ceramic tile flooring (1954) which defines the staff's service areas and four full (and a partial) lunch counters. This tile was found to continue into the adjacent Jimmy John's space at lunch counters 4 and 5. This area of the basketweave

tile was under 1" + of newer grout and tile flooring that was recently removed to expose the historic basketweave tile in a recent investigative effort.

**Impact** - Basketweave flooring at counters 2 and 3 will be retained in place and featured in the planned Civil Rights exhibit. Other areas of basketweave tile will be selectively removed and salvaged for use elsewhere in the museum.

- Resilient vinyl asbestos tiles (VAT, 1954) have been found below newer ceramic floor tile next to the basement stair; these resilient tiles are thought to have continued into the lunch counter areas and were removed at a later date.

**Impact** - Pending further investigation to determine extent of tiles, and selectively remove some to include the Civil Rights exhibit. Vinyl asbestos tiles cannot be re-used due to content.

- A limited area of small (1" x 1") historic ceramic tile flooring with a key pattern has been found near the lunch counters. This flooring pre-dates the lunch counter area and likely dates from 1921, and most was removed to accommodate later renovations - which may have been the 1954 effort that created the lunch counters.

**Impact** - Retain portion of tiles to remain in place within Civil Rights exhibit, within concrete slab that remains in place. Selectively remove others for possible inclusion in this exhibit or retain for Alamo museum.

**Second and Third floors** - Areas of the original wood floor (1921) remains and is exposed; however large areas of both floors are covered by later floor finishes including thick set stone and tiles, and carpet; the extent of the wood flooring is unknown due to these later changes by prior tenants.

**Impact** - Conduct further investigation to determine extent of wood flooring; this will be conducted after removal of newer floor finishes and partitions. Once extent and condition of the flooring is completed, determine areas that can be salvaged for re-use.

## **Walls and Ceilings**

*The historic wall and ceiling finishes at all floors are plaster.*

**Plaster** - The original, primary interior walls, inside face of exterior walls and column and ceiling finishes at Woolworths is plaster on masonry or on lath (at historic partitions)1, dating from 1921. Much of the plaster remains in place at all floor and varies in condition - from missing, damaged to good.

**Impact** - Areas of plaster at the interior face of exterior walls that remain, will be evaluated for condition. Where the plaster is in good condition, it will be retained, with provisions to protect, and environmental protection during construction. Where the plaster is in poor condition, it will be evaluated in context to determine if it should be retained or not. Plaster in deteriorated condition may be removed.

Paint colors at these plaster walls to be determined, and reviewed to incorporate into the proposed design.

**Decorative Plaster** - one area of decorative plaster from 1921 in the Civil Rights area of the building has been located; this is located at the upper portion of the south wall and was covered up in the 1954 renovation and was not visible in 1960 and not within the 1960 period of significance. This area of decorative plaster is in very poor condition.

**Impact** - this historic wall and the decorative plaster will be demolished. Conduct further investigation to determine if similar areas of decorative plaster remain nearby,

and in other areas of the first floor. Determine the paint color for review to consider incorporate into the proposed design. Document by a professional photographer.

**Early Paneling** - sections of early imitation wood paneling (pressed board with wood grain, likely dating from 1954) remains in place in the west stair, and is thought to have been used in the lunch counter area, above the counters in the service area.

**Impact** - Paneling in the stair will be removed with some retained for possible interpretative use in the Civil Rights exhibit. Remaining panels will be removed and salvaged for future use.

### **Exterior Materials and Finishes**

The exterior largely remains as is was when it was originally built in 1921 and later in 1960 with the exception of the first floor storefront.

**Exterior Doors** - The storefront doors at East Houston Street are thought to date from 1960; additional research is needed to confirm this.

**Impact** - Further research pending on these doors to determine if they are historic to the building.

**Exterior Wood Windows** - the windows at Alamo Plaza and E. Houston Street at the first floor, second floor and third floors are historic (1921).

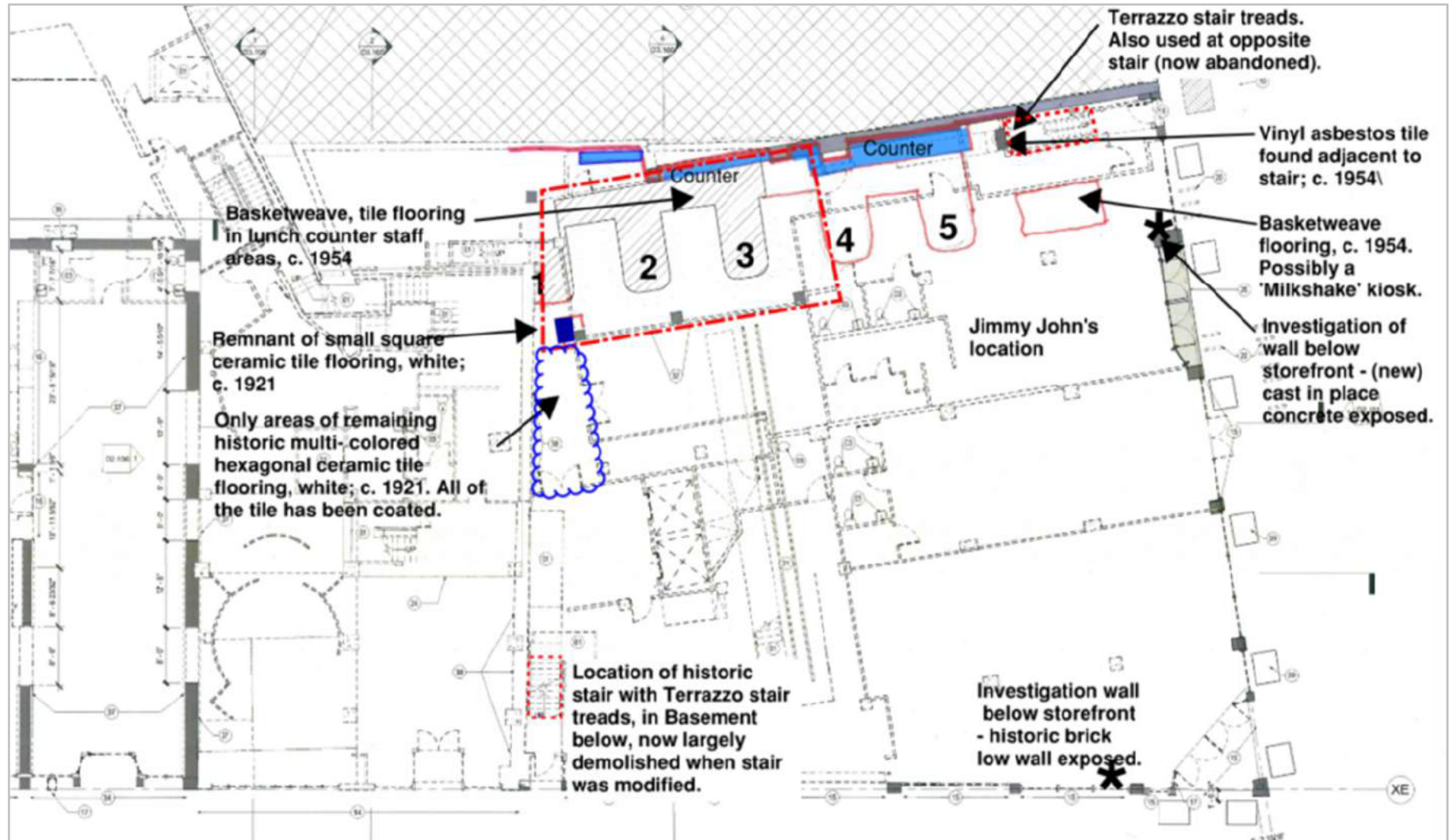
**Impact** - These will be removed, restored and re-installed.

**Exterior Metal Windows** - the metal windows at the rear façade second and third floors are historic (1921).

**Impact** - These will be removed and protected for reuse. Under design review for reuse.

Oct. 3, 2023 / MQ

# WOOLWORTH FIRST FLOOR



Historic elements Woolworth's first floor.



Lunch counter areas with basketweave floor tile defining the staff service area.



Lunch counter areas 2 & 3 with basket-weave tile defining the staff service area.



Lunch counter areas with basketweave floor tile defining the staff service area.



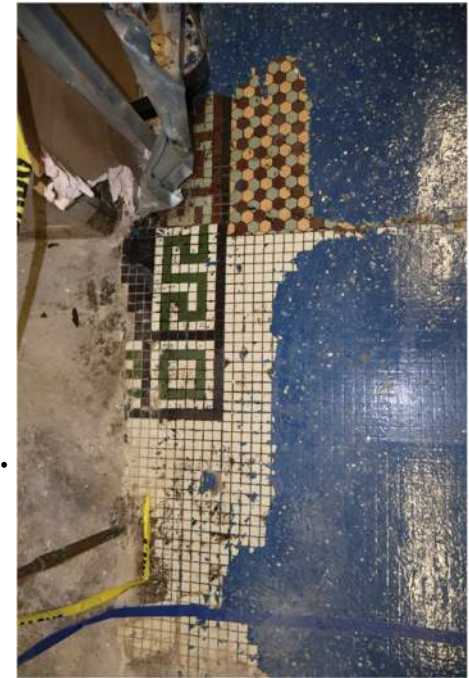
Views of counter areas 4 & 5 w/in Jimmy John's... Blue line outlines extent of basketweave tile below recent tile with thick grout layer, outlined in blue tape.



Rectangular area with basketweave floor in what is now Jimmy John's near the storefront. This is thought to have been a soda/shake area.



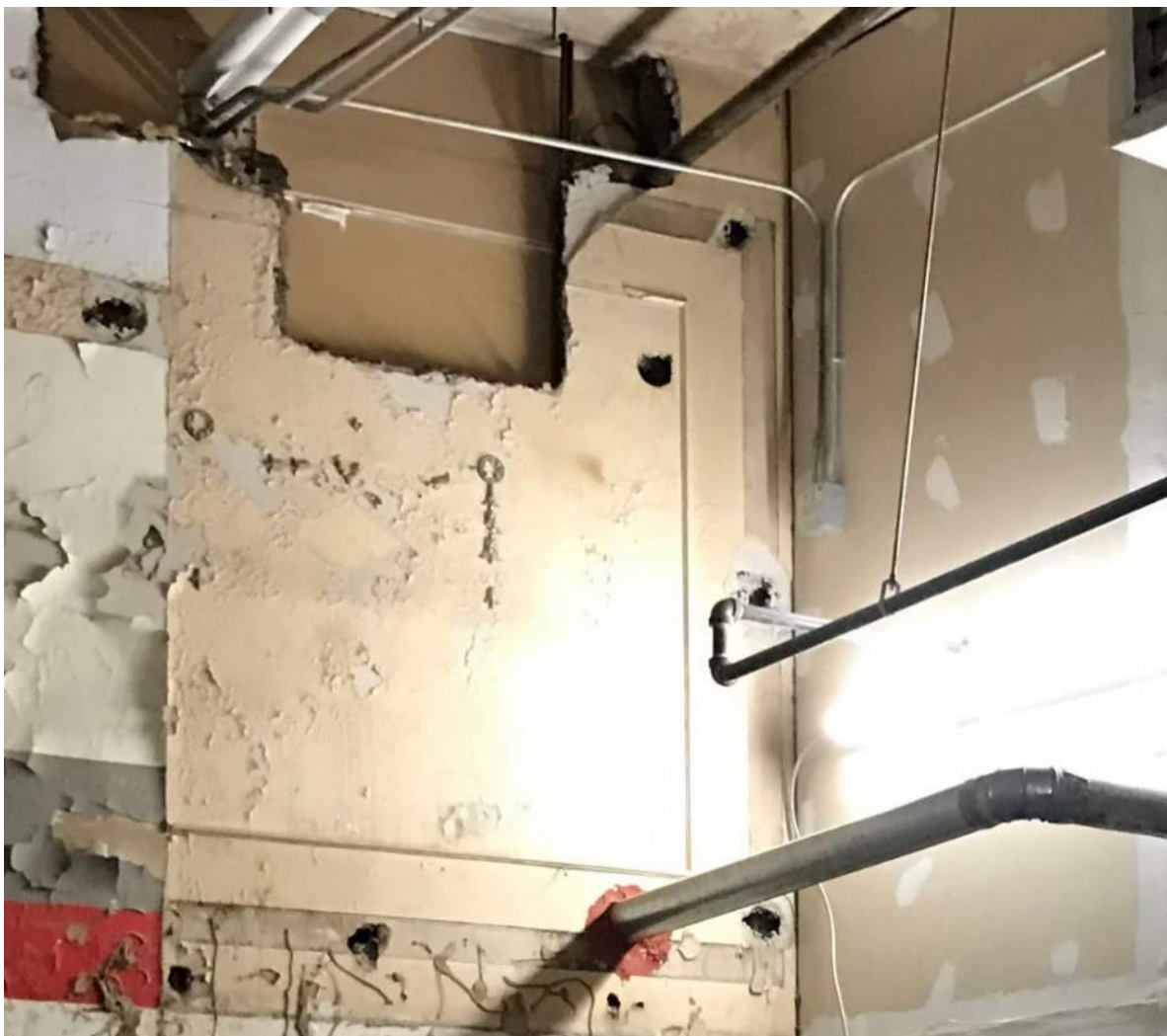
Note column at left, with multi-colored ceramic tiles extending to corridor to Alamo Plaza at the top.



1921 ceramic tiles under later coatings. This image shows where white tile intersected the larger areas of multi-colored ceramic tile, also found beneath later floor coatings. This is the only place we've found the historic white tile.



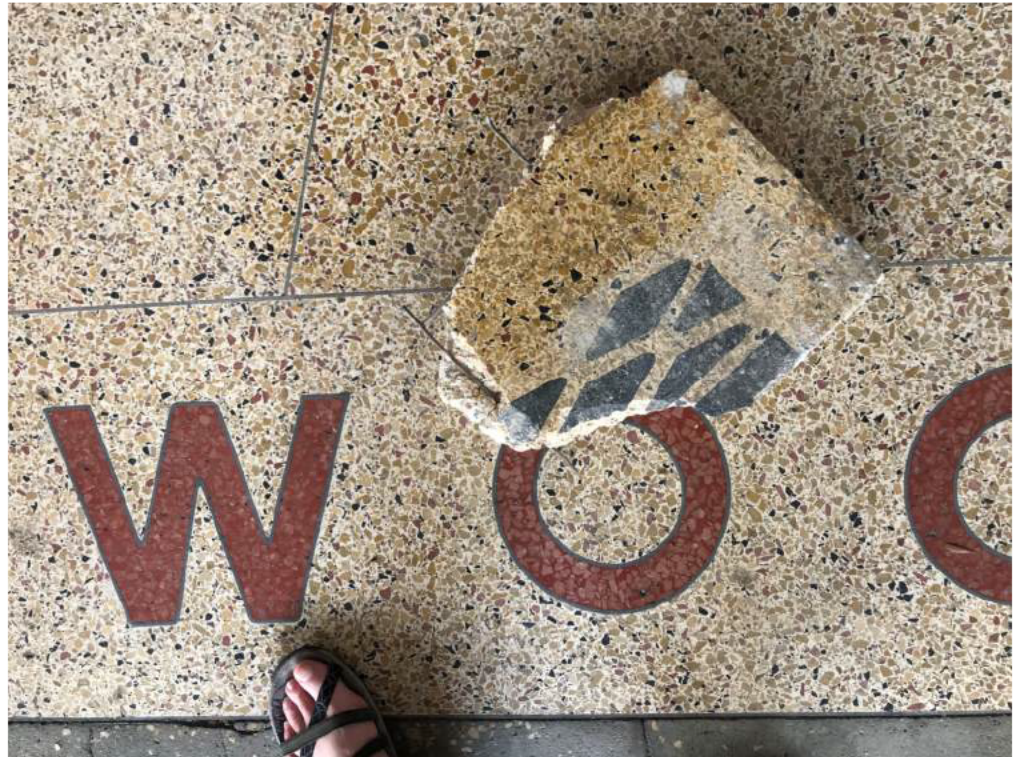
Decorative plaster wall detailing – with plaster ‘swag’ decoration applied to flush plaster wall with wall trim dates from 1921 – and was likely the wall finish in an earlier café or other department. This was covered up during the 1954 renovation and not visible in 1960.



At stair to Basement, the existing, newer resilient stair treads were removed, with historic stair treads and risers below; the stringers are slate. Resilient vinyl tile was found at the adjacent public corridor and is thought to date from the 1954 renovation, and to have extended into the lunch counter area's public side.



Piece of terra cotta stair placed on  
Woolworth's E. Houston Street entrance  
– which is also terrazzo.





Finishes in the Lunch counter area, 1954:

Floor – grey resilient tile, grey background with black, yellow and brown steaks.

Walls – Plaster finish exposed in selective areas, painted yellow.

Upper walls – plaster and/or drywall furr-down that hid newer mech ducts, painted yellow.

Early imitative wood paneling above the counters.

Ceilings – Plaster finish, painted yellow.

## WOOLWORTH SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS



Remaining wood flooring in the  
2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors.

## Item 7

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SURVEY REPORTS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Please email [Elizabeth.brummett@thc.texas.gov](mailto:Elizabeth.brummett@thc.texas.gov).